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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE LAST BULLET.

An Incident of Commodore Stewart's Algerine Experience.—The United States ship-of-war Constellation was anchored in the harbor of Algiers, whither she had proceeded under command of Commodore Preble, having on board, among other officers, Charles Stewart, then an Acting Lieutenant.

It was the watch of young Stewart, and he was pacing to and fro on the deck, about half an hour after sunset, when he saw a small boat, containing a single person, coming off from the Old Point, as the western part of the town is called, and heading directly for the ship.

This person was rowing with all his might, and Stewart was not long in discovering the cause. Close behind the single boatman was seen a large rover filled with men, whose presence was announced by a continual firing at him of whom they were in such determined pursuit, holding on their way until they were under the very guns of the ship.

"Now, by my soul!" cried Stewart, "may I be shot if I don't teach these fellows a lesson. Stand by Mr. Rogers," he added, addressing a favorite gunner, "to throw a little grape into that fellow."

An instant later a wreath of smoke curled up from the side of the ship, and as the report went booming over the water, the iron messenger sped on its way, crashing into the pursuing boat, severely wounding two or three of her crew. She instantly turned to put back, at the same time that the fugitive reached his destination and came up the side into the presence of the officer of the deck.

He was an elderly man, with a stout frame and brownish features; but it required but a single glance from the lieutenant to see that he was English or American. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered from his over-exertion to breathe he went on to tell his story, to which Stewart listened with much excitement.

The new comer was an American citizen, named James Collins, a native of New York, who, with his wife and daughter, had been taken from an American vessel at the same time as its commander and crew two years before by an Algerine pirate. His wife had since died, and he and his daughter had been enduring since his capture all the horrors of a hopeless and aggravated captivity; but the worst part of the poor man's story, and that which moved Lieut. Stewart the most, was the announcement that his daughter, a gentle and beautiful girl, was on the very eve of being forced into a detestable union with the very wretch who had bought her and her father as slaves.

"My agony at these circumstances culminated not two hours ago," finished the father, "when I struck the persecutor insensible to my feet and fled. By dint of exertion I managed to reach the water side, and embarked before the pursuers could prevent it. But, though I have succeeded in reaching this place of safety, my poor Alice is still in the power of her tormentor, exposed to his vengeance, and I am almost crazy at thinking that she even now may be subjected to a fate worse than death. If I could only guide a boat's crew, under your orders"——

"One moment," interrupted Stewart. "Stay where you are until I have seen Commodore Preble."

One moment the young lieutenant was engaged with his commander in the cabin, and then he came forth with a stern smile of satisfaction on his features. Ten minutes more had not passed before a cutter with twelve chosen men pushed off in the darkness, with the lieutenant and the stranger in the stern, and rapidly struck out for the shore.

"Our owner," said Mr. Collins, "resides in the western part of the city. There is a coast guard established, but I do not apprehend that we shall have any especial trouble from that source. I think we can land below, go up the streets to the house, and carry off my child, and all without losing a man."

The boat landed, after twenty minutes of rapid progress, at a small wharf near the Geleta, in the western part of the town. The arrival was certainly observed, but not a great deal of attention was bestowed upon it by the stupid Algerines. Leaving part of his men in the cutter, with orders for them to lie down under the wharf, Lieut. Stewart and the remainder of his men followed the footsteps of Mr. Collins, who led the way rapidly up the intervening streets.

On arriving at his late prison, an old, dingy-looking structure, extremely spacious, having all the looseness of the Moorish style, the party discovered that silence and darkness were the principal features of the scene. Not a sound was heard nor a word uttered. The whole building seemed deserted. The agony of the father was extreme.

"O, my child! my child!" he cried, no longer able to control the terrible emotions which had been surging through his soul during the last hour, "shall I never see thee more?"

A Moorish slave came around from the rear of the building, and assured his fellow captive that the girl had been carried off by the master, and that no one was at home save himself. But even as the lying rascal uttered the concluding words a wild shriek was heard in the chamber, and the next moment a young and beautiful girl of seventeen summers appeared at one of the front windows, looking like a spectre in her garments of spotless white.

"My child, my Alice!" exclaimed Mr. Collins.

"Save me, father!" was the response; and while shouts and groans were heard proceeding from the interior of the building the maiden threw herself from the low window, falling into the very arms of her father and Lieutenant Stewart.

The very moment of this reunion was destined to be that in which a company of Algerine troops came around the nearest corner, marching up the street in the direction of Lieut. Stewart and his men. It was also at the same moment that the old Moor, who had so long considered himself the proprietor of Mr. Collins and his daughter, came to the window and set up a startling yell.

"This way!" cried Mr. Collins, and he dashed open the front door of the building, and conducted the entire party within. "Look to your weapons, and take the rascals off their pins the instant they halt!" said Stewart.

A sharp and determined struggle soon commenced, in the course of which half the Moorish soldiers were killed, and the remainder finally gave way. But the rescuers had expended all of their ammunition, and only a single bullet was remaining; that was in a large horse-pistol in the possession of Lieut. Stewart. He was just wondering what he should do with it, when the old Moor came down stairs with a huge sabre in his grasp, and made a furious dash at Mr. Collins and his daughter, with murder written on his features and flashing from his eyes. This sudden arrival decided the destination of the last bullet.

"Take it, you black devil!" cried Stewart, just as the fearful blow was descending; and he fired his weapon, the ball passing through the miscreant's head and bringing him dead to the floor.

"Now, boys," added Lieutenant S., "we are going to finish with a hand to hand fight. The powder and ball are out; we must trust to the sword."

Closely followed by his men as well as by Mr. Collins and Alice, the Lieutenant led the way towards the boat. It seemed as if Algiers had turned out to witness the triumphal retreat, the streets being filled with thousands of men and women collected together by the brief contest at the Moor's house, but no attempt was made to intercept the party, the Algerines contenting themselves with scowls and denunciations. Ten minutes later the rescuers were at the cutter; twenty more, and the entire party were safely back to the Constellation, not having lost a man. The young lieutenant received the hearty thanks of his superior, to say nothing of the gratitude of Mr. Collins and his daughter, whose family proved to be of consequence in New York; and we are assured that Charley Stewart was never happier in his life than when Miss Alice was united to one of his "chums," a noble-hearted lieutenant, now a commodore, who fell in love with the rescued maiden during the Constellation's homeward passage.

Singular Ornament.—A brooch worn by the Countess of K—— has recently been the subject of conversation among the eminent company of Polish nobility who are now exiles in Paris. Encircled by twenty brilliants upon a dark blue ground of lapis lazuli, and protected by a glass in front, may be seen—What? A portrait? A lock of hair? No, neither the one nor the other; but only four bent pins wrought together in the form of a star. The history of this singular ornament is contained in the following communication: "The Count K—— was, some years ago, in his own country, suspected of being too much inclined to politics, and was consequently one night, without examination or further inquiry, torn from the bosom of his family by police officers, conveyed to a fortress in a distant part of the country, and thrown into a damp, dark dungeon. Days, weeks, months passed away, without his being brought to trial. The unhappy man saw himself robbed of every succor. In the stillness of death and the darkness of the grave he felt not only his strength failing him but also his mind wandering. An unspeakable anguish took hold upon him. He, who feared not to appear before his judges, now trembled before himself. Conscious of his danger, he endeavored to find something to relieve himself from the double misery of idleness and loneness, and thus preserve him from a terrible insanity. Four pins, which accidentally happened to be in his coat, had fortunately escaped the notice of his jailer. Those were to be the means of deliverance to his spirit. He threw the pins upon the earth—which alone was the floor of his gloomy dungeon—and then employed himself in seeking for them in the darkness. When, after a tiresome search, he succeeded in finding them, he threw them down anew; and so, again and again, did he renew his voluntary task. All the day long, sitting, lying or kneeling, he groped about with his hands until he had found the pins which he had intentionally scattered. This fearful, yet beneficial, recreation continued for six years. Then, at last, a great political event opened suddenly the doors of his prison. The Count had just scattered his pins; but he would not leave his cell without taking with him his little instruments of his own preservation from despair and madness. He soon found them, for now the clear bright light of day beamed in through the doorway of his dungeon. As the Count related this sad story to the Countess, she seized the pins with holy eagerness. Those crooked yellow brass pins, which, during six fearful years, had been scattered and gathered alternately, were become to her as precious relics; and now, set in a frame of brilliants, worth £400, as a treasure of much greater value, she wears them on her bosom.

Court Journal.

A North Carolina Revolutionary Soldier.—Among the revolutionary pensioners now living in Georgia is Micajah Brooks, sr., born in Chatham county, North Carolina. As an orphan boy, he was bound out to a widow. At the age of 14 years, while on an errand to Ransom's Mills, met with, and was influenced to accompany, 20 to 30 others, then on their way to Wilkes, now Warren county, Georgia. Was actively employed as a scout against the tories, and on one occasion a body of 700 or 800 tories was discovered. Although a much larger force, they were pursued, and, under cover of the night, attacked by Col. Elijah Clark and defeated at the junction of Kettle Creek and Little Rivers. He was also in South Carolina under General Greene; with General Pickens in his march through the Cherokee country to and down the Tennessee river. At the siege of Augusta, then in possession of the British, commanded by Gen. Greeson, saw that officer shot in a balcony by James Alexander, a whig in disguise. He also states that when Augusta surrendered, the British left the tories in the hands of the whigs, and were slaughtered by them without mercy.

Roll of Honor.—The following is a list of revolutionary soldiers who are supposed to be alive and pensioners on the rolls of the States of Missouri and Illinois, with their ages, in 1859: Missouri—James Barnham, Green county, 95 years; Illinois—Israel Warner, Du Page co., 92 years.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1859.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.—Some time last Fall or Winter we mentioned that a boat had been placed on Lower Little River, between Monroe's Mills and Murchison's Mills, for the transportation of Naval Stores to town on the Railroad, which crosses the river within half a mile of Monroe's Mills. Many trips have been made since, we believe, by that and other flat boats of 200 to 300 barrels capacity, with great advantage to the owners, and benefit also to the town and the railroad. Last week, for instance, a single train brought to market near six hundred barrels of Spirits and Rosin, three-fourths of it brought down Little River.

We have been reminded by this occurrence that among the acts of the last Legislature is one to incorporate the Lower Little River and Crane's Creek Navigation Company. The charter provides for locking and damming Little River and Crane's Creek, so as to make them navigable from Monroe's Mills to Dowd's Old Mills (now Thagard's) and McDonald's Mills in Moore County. A considerable amount of stock has been subscribed, the company organized, and the necessary steps taken to commence work at an early day. It is proposed to throw out a "switch" from the Western Railroad at Little River Bridge into Monroe's mill pond, so that boats can deliver their loads directly into the cars; to lock and dam the river from that point to Morrison's Mills, 16 miles; and to clear out the stream thence to Thagard's Mills, 24 miles. Six locks will be required, and the cost is estimated at $20,000. It is believed by those who have examined the localities and made satisfactory temporary experiments, that this work is entirely practicable. Little River, we are told, is a strong stream, watered by tributaries never known to fail. Its current is sufficiently wide; there is not much fall; the dams can be easily constructed, as the river is not wide, its banks even, firm, and high enough to prevent inundation, its bed firm and pebbly, the material all convenient.

The accomplishment of this undertaking will open to market and make of value a vast body of well timbered land in Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Montgomery, now lying useless and almost valueless. In time it will become an important feeder to the railroad, and will add not a little to the already large and increasing Naval Stores' business of this place. The matter is certainly worth examination by the people of Fayetteville, that they may be ready to act understandingly if they are called upon to aid those who have undertaken the work, of course for their own benefit primarily and mainly, but eventually for our good also.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—Next year the eighth Census of the United States will have to be taken. The editor of the Nashville News, who was once the "chicken man", and knows the difficulties of the position, suggests as aids to his successors that each farmer this fall, as he gathers his crops, shall keep something like an accurate account of the quantity and value of the same. And if he will take the trouble to make out a statement of the names and ages of his family; the number of acres of land, cleared and timbered; the number and ages of his servants; the number and value of his horses and mules; the number of bales of cotton, barrels of corn, bushels of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, &c., and the value of each, and leave it in some place where any member of the family who may be at home when the deputy marshal shall call can readily get hold of it, it will save time to all concerned, and very greatly assist to make the census returns perfect, complete and satisfactory.

As the subject of the next Census is beginning to attract attention, we may add to these suggestions some others made by a correspondent in this paper some months ago with a view of obtaining more reliable statistics than we have heretofore had on some points. It is suggested that if the questions usually asked as to agriculture were directed to ascertain the *surplus* instead of the total production, the information embodied in the census tables would be more certain and useful. Instead of asking a farmer how much wheat he made, let him be asked how much he sold. So of corn, hay, cotton, &c. The whole quantity of corn produced is paraded in the Census; so is the pork. But that very corn was consumed by the hogs yielding the pork, and thus appears twice in the report, once as corn and again as pork. Again, a prodigious display of the hay crop is made, but nine-tenths of that very hay is consumed upon the farm yielding it, and without it the next crop could not be made. It is as much an element in farming as the implements used, and it reappears, like the pork from the corn, in the cattle and horses fed upon it. All the world, says our correspondent, realize that our people live well—this is a fact which we may safely take as conceded. The question of interest and importance is, how much surplus to the wants of others do they afford?

THE PRESIDENCY.—An intelligent and esteemed correspondent in the State of Alabama, says the National Intelligencer, writing in prospect of the approaching Presidential election, takes occasion to recommend that a National Convention of the Whigs of the United States be held, on the 4th of July next, at Richmond, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, or, if separate nominations be deemed inexpedient, for the purpose of selecting among the candidates already in the field such as may be most eligible to a majority of the Whig party.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD POINT, VA., Aug. 17, 1859.

It is a novel feature of society here, that at every turn one meets with a pair of epaulettes, or a distinguished Colonel, Major or Captain in undress, or any number of soldiers in the handsome uniform of the Artillery. The music, the parades, the gleam of bright muskets, the roar of cannon, are all incessant reminders that we are surrounded by the implements of war. In these peaceful days, however, the officers' wives and daughters are perhaps more observed than the officers themselves. Many of the officers have families here, not at the hotel, but residing in the numerous dwellings within the walls of the Fort. They of course help to make this an attractive place to military men. Among the few notabilities now here is a lady whose name has so often and so long been in the papers that there is no impropriety in mentioning it—Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, widow of Gen. Gaines, who is herself a character, but is better known in consequence of her marriage with that distinguished General, and of the indomitable energy and perseverance with which she has prosecuted suit after suit for her inheritance, amounting to several millions of dollars worth of property in the city of New Orleans. Having been introduced to her last evening, she entertained several of us for an hour or two with an account of her struggles against lawyers and judges and an interested public in New Orleans for twenty-eight years past, until at last she has her case in the Supreme Court of the United States, to be finally settled next winter. She is full of hope and confidence as to the result. She was on one occasion in a New Orleans Court when a Judge refused her lawyers permission to argue her cause. Her husband thereupon demanded, to her consternation, that she should herself be heard. The opposition made by an interested judge aroused her, and when she finally got the floor she spoke for two hours, without concluding; and again for two hours on another day. She carried her point with the jury on that occasion. But she no sooner overcame one difficulty in the cause but another and another sprung up, retarding her final recovery. She has exuberant spirits, great conversational powers, with all the action of the French among whom she has lived. Having seen much of the world, she has many anecdotes of its great men, and among these I was particularly amused with her account of a recent interview between herself and President Buchanan, in which she gave him a regular roasting, but in such a style as put the crusty old bachelor in great good humor, and secured for her a more respectful hearing than he is accustomed to grant to those who approach him on business.

There was a scene in the garrison this morning that I would have witnessed if I had known when it was to come off—the drumming out of a soldier with the "rogue's march." He had been convicted of stealing, was sentenced to carry a board on his back on which was painted the word "thief," in large letters, to a certain portion of solitary confinement, and finally to be whipped and drummed out. He had the last of it this morning I understand. There is the usual array of offenders of a minor nature, as drunkenness, &c., who are employed about the grounds, with a heavy ball and chain attached to their limbs.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., Aug. 13.

Circumstances in which the public would feel no interest induced me to stop here for two days, and others of as little public concern have prolonged my stay, and will keep me here till Monday, perhaps longer. I regret this, because I have business elsewhere, as well as because there is no Saratoga Spring here, and there is a hotel, to say the best of it, not particularly attractive. I do not believe there is a carpet in all the house, so that the constant tramp, tramp, of guests and servants over the bare floors is not a little worrying. The table is indifferent; the proprietors' deputies ditto; the flies are in myriads, and the mattresses a little softer than boards. On the other hand there is one of the most beautiful of bays, affording a magnificent prospect, fine fishing and delicious salt water baths, and a good deal of very pleasant company. Under all these circumstances I confess to a decided preference for Saratoga as a place of recreation and rest. I hope to get there next week.

The late elections have so resulted as to cause some interesting speculations on the Presidential election next year. Tennessee and N. Carolina are lost to the democracy in the event of the election going to the House of Representatives for final decision—a result by no means improbable. It is altogether probable that there will be four candidates for President, two Democrats, a Whig, and a Republican; for I exceedingly doubt whether the Democratic party will be able to humbug the public any longer with a pretence of nationality. I think they are so divided that not even the spoils will possess sufficient cohesive power to bind them together; and I feel very confident that Southern Whigs will go into no coalition with Northern Republicans. The only way to unite the opposition North and South will be to put up a Southern ticket, and that the Northern Opposition or Republican party are not likely to agree to, remembering how near they were to electing their man three years ago. This prospect of having several tickets, and of no election by the people, has given great importance to the Congressional elections. Of the 33 States, 27 have elected their Congressmen. The Democrats have a majority so far in only 9 States, and they may carry 5 more, making 14 in all. It requires 17 States to elect in the House. So that, even should the Opposition members from North Carolina and Tennessee go for a Democrat, (to defeat a Black Republican,) there would still be wanting one State to make a majority. Whether Maryland would consent to be that one State, is very doubtful. It is evident that running more than two candidates by the Democrats will defeat them, both before the people and in Congress. Whereas if the Opposition will unite upon a sound conservative Southern man, *he* may be elected. I hardly hope for so much patriotism and sense among the Republicans. Of course the Southern Opposition party, in and out of Congress, would scout the idea of voting for a Northern Republican candidate, and without North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland, no such candidate can be elected in the House.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—OFFICIAL RETURNS.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated,

HUNTSVILLE, Aug. 13, 1859.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Below I give you a correct statement of the vote in the 6th Congressional District, to-wit:

	1859.		1857.	
	LEACH.	SCALES.	PUREYEAR.	SCALES.
Ashe,	739	452	771	892
Alleghany,	147	333		
Rockingham,	402	1417	382	1401
Stokes,	517	768	453	768
Alexander,	539	366	401	417
Iredell,	1583	472	1109	393
Yadkin,	932	697	842	668
Davie,	681	379	548	398
Forsyth,	955	1061	877	1042
Surry,	601	926	530	933
Davidson,	1470	793	1037	767
	8566	7664	6950	7679

From the Charlotte Democrat.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—OFFICIAL.

	1855.		1859.	
	CRAIGE.	STOWE.	CRAIGE.	WALKUP.
Catawba,	894	91	688	181
Gaston,	795	211	703	96
Lincoln,	626	200	439	192
Mecklenburg,	1075	759	777	411
Rowan,	957	584	849	756
Cabarrus,	389	636	358	517
Union,	770	250	627	280
Anson,	240	637	257	765
Stanly,	106	620	68	771
Cleaveland,	893	116	729	106
	6745	4104	5495	4075

The Standard of yesterday has the following statements of the results in the First and Eighth Districts; they are official, we suppose, but the Standard does not say so:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	1859.		1857.	
	SHAW.	SMITH.	SHAW.	SMITH.
Currituck,	658	236	611	167
Camden,	109	538	106	512
Pasquotank,	340	569	356	532
Perquimons,	280	431	282	372
Gates,	406	452	367	386
Chowan,	286	294	265	210
Hertford,	293	479	275	457
Northampton,	758	599	672	490
Halifax,	759	562	729	536
Martin,	750	352	708	334
Bertie,	506	665	479	575
Washington,	255	471	298	385
Tyrrell,	131	897	145	299
	5531	6045	5293	5255

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	1859.		1858.	
	COLEMAN.	VANCE.	AVERY.	VANCE.
Buncombe,	858	833	751	913
Madison,	425	384	239	384
Haywood,	449	307	405	321
Jackson,	376	245	472	193
Yancy,	616	463	482	506
Henderson,	514	631	414	853
Rutherford,	643	767	567	762
Polk,	180	157	158	138
Burke,	414	559	567	538
McDowell,	351	476	425	400
Caldwell,	223	529	334	562
Wilkes,	359	1190	494	1191
Watauga,	191	321	209	431
Cherokee,	393	675	471	715
Macon,	339	489	284	414
	6331	8026	6272	8321

LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAW.

The following named gentlemen were examined before the Judges of the Supreme Court at Morganton, the 6th inst., and admitted to practice in the Superior Courts:

James S. Woodard, of Wilson; David B. Rea, of Mecklenburg; Wm. H. Bunn, of Wilson; James N. Vaughan, of Pasquotank; Carter W. Gillespie, of Henderson; H. A. Boone, of Jackson; William F. Jones, of Caldwell; W. E. Hardy, of Buncombe; John D. Hyman, of Buncombe; John S. McElroy, of Yancey; W. Caleb Browne, of Buncombe; David F. Caldwell, of Guilford.—*Ral. Standard.*

Killed.—We regret to learn that Mr. Duncan King, senior, of Bladen County, was killed yesterday by being thrown from his buggy, in which he was driving from his residence in the lower part of said county to a depot on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. His son who was with him when the horse ran away, escaped by jumping from the vehicle. Mr. King remained, and, the buggy striking against a tree, was thrown out with such violence as to cause his death by 9 o'clock in the evening. Mr. King was 61 years, 4 months old.—*Wil. Journal, 17th.*

Attempted Abduction of a Slave.—Yesterday morning Rev. M. Robbins missed from his shipyard his negro boy John, about 18 years of age, and from some circumstances, was lead to suppose that the boy was on board the schooner Geo. Harris, cleared the previous day for New York.

About 12 o'clock Messrs. J. M. Stevenson and J. H. Flanner, with some other gentlemen went down the river in a boat. They came across the schooner about ten miles down the river. After examining the crew, a thorough search was made, and the boy was found secreted under the floor of the cabin, where he had got by going through the floor of the booby hatch.

The boy states that two negro seamen on board the schooner had prevailed upon him by sundry promises to go North, and that he went aboard on Monday night about 9 o'clock. The boy together with the two negro seamen referred to, were brought to town and are now lodged in jail.

The offence of abducting a slave is a capital felony by the laws of this State. These men will get a fair trial. If proved guilty we trust that no mawkish sensibility—no legal quibble will be allowed to divert the law from its due course, for the evil has grown intolerable, and patience has indeed ceased to be a virtue.—*Ib.*

Public Taxes.—We learn that Sheriff Austin, of Union, and Sheriff Cline, of Catawba, settled with the Comptroller on Saturday, and Sheriff Flynt, of Forsyth, on Monday last. The increase of receipts, we learn, is about 25 per cent. on the returns last year.—*Ral. Standard.*

For President.—At a meeting of the "American Party" of Camden (N. J.) the Hon. Millard Fillmore was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. Commodore Stockton participated in the proceedings of the meeting.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,698,735 bales, against 3,067,509 bales last year. Increase, 631,226 bales.

THE PEACE AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

The Peace and the Italian Question continue to be the leading topics of conversation and of discussion in the Press. The conviction gains ground, that the peace was a good thing for France and for Europe, but that the condition of Italy has not been very greatly improved by the war. Indeed, many regard Austria as the substantial gainer, inasmuch as she has now a recognized legal position in Italy, and a conceded right to intervene in Italian affairs, whereas before the war she could only rely upon her secret treaties, her family alliances, and the illegitimate influence which in various ways she had pushed so far. She now, as mistress of Venetia, has a recognized voice and vote in the affairs of the Italian Confederation, and she will never lack the means of making that influence preponderate over the smaller States, whenever it shall be worth her while. This is the view taken by the warmest, and perhaps least reasonable, friends of Italy, and is the natural reaction from the extravagant expectations which they formed at the commencement of the war. They relied upon what they style the "promises of Napoleon, that Italy should be made free "from the Alps to the Adriatic"—forgetting that this phrase was introduced merely as a menace to Austria, and that it can scarcely be held to bind France against all contingencies, and at whatever cost, to continue the war.

I presume the simple explanation of the peace is to be found in the fact that Napoleon *knew* that Prussia intended to join Austria the moment the war should have reached German soil;—and that he did not consider *Venetia* worth what, under such circumstances, it must inevitably have cost. I have been told on respectable—though it is impossible to say on perfectly reliable authority in any such case,—that he was apprized of this determination, directly from Berlin, within three days after the battle of Solferino; and that he concluded peace so promptly in order to prevent the same communication from being made to the Emperor of Austria as in that case he could not have closed the war upon so advantageous terms as were obtained. This may or may not be true; but there can be no doubt that he foresaw obstacles of some sort to the prosecution of the war, on which he had not counted at its commencement. It is easy to say that he ought to have carried it on, nevertheless,—that he should not have stopped on account of any apprehensions whatever,—and that he should have driven every Austrian out of Italy, no matter how much treasure and how much blood it might have cost. But considerate persons will have less difficulty in seeing that there is another side to the question,—and that the Emperor had other responsibilities, and other obligations than those he had voluntarily incurred to the Italian people.

How much the war will do for Italy depends very much upon the details of the Treaty of Peace to be drawn up at Zurich, and the results of the Congress which will probably, though not certainly, meet to consider the general question of the European equilibrium as it may be affected by the war. As you will learn from Lord John Russell's speech, the French Government has invited England to share in the deliberations upon that subject. In the note of invitation Count Walewski says in effect that it will depend upon the several States of Italy *whether there shall be a Confederation or not*—that this is a matter of purely domestic concern which neither France nor Austria can decide, and that their pledge is merely to *further* such an arrangement. The Italian States must decide it for themselves.

Since his return from Italy, the Emperor has maintained great reserve. He has staid at St. Cloud, and has only visited Paris two or three times, and then in the most quiet and unostentatious manner possible. Yesterday afternoon he drove in with the Empress to the Tuileries, but remained only about an hour. His appearance in the streets excited no applause, though it must be added there were but few people who were aware of his presence. His personal popularity has not been increased by the winding up of his Italian campaign. Business, however, both in Paris and the provinces, already feels the beneficial influence of restored peace; and reflecting men of all classes rejoice at the termination of the war.

THE ENGLISH INVASION PANIC.

London Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1858.

The Invasion Fever has been at its height during the past week. In Parliament and in the Press the symptoms have been manifest enough, but in private society they have been far more so. The offer of the French Government to disarm proportionately with us, rather served to increase than diminish the feeling of distrust that has become so prevalent ever since the sudden cessation of arms in Italy. The enormous augmentation of naval expenditure voted by Parliament has been agreed to solely upon the ground that if surprised by war we should find ourselves overmatched in the Channel. It has been stated, both officially and otherwise, with the utmost circumstantiality, that we have fewer available ships, guns, and men, for the specific purposes of defence, at home than our neighbors have at their command, should they wish to attack us. A proposal, therefore, ratably to disarm, is one which no Minister in England would just now think of entertaining. Lord Palmerston certainly is not the man to do so; and he took the earliest opportunity of declaring in the House that the strength of the force to be kept up by sea or land could never be made to depend on that which any other Power might choose, for reasons of its own to affect to maintain at any given moment. The statement was received with evident approval from both sides of the House. It is, moreover, quite understood that the utmost efforts are making in all the dockyards and arsenals to get additional ships ready for sea, and the proposition of forming a reserved corps of marine volunteers of 30,000 men, meets with general commendation.

But that which may be regarded as the most significant indication of all, is the remarkable speech of Mr. Cobden, who, though still adhering to his own abstract views of trading *versus* soldiering, and objecting on practical scientific grounds to the outlay of too much money at any given time upon improved arms and defences which new inventions may render obsolete in the course of a few months, seemed very pleased by his want of confidence in the despotic ruler of France, and with genuine John Bull feeling moved that in default of satisfactory explanation as to his intentions, he was as ready to vote one hundred millions as five to maintain our naval superiority over France. In a word, what was said three weeks ago by Lord Lyndhurst has won all but unanimous acceptation, namely, that having regard to the disparity between the legitimate wants of the

Concluded on 4th page.

CONQUERING A DEFEAT.

It is gratifying to observe that our Democratic friends are rapidly coming to entertain a most salutary conviction of their inability any longer to administer the affairs of the country with credit to themselves or satisfaction to the people. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

"The Congressional and other elections in Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., show that the Democratic Administration party have substantially prevailed. At the same time the number of Opposition members of Congress elected is *sufficient to save the Administration Democracy from the trouble and responsibility of organizing the next House of Representatives.* Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans will have a majority in the House, though the latter party may, through the aid, direct or indirect, of Southern Opposition members, secure the organization of the House. This is to be hailed with satisfaction as a result favorable to the peace of the country."

One would naturally suppose that a party which, in the person of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, is charged with the direction of the Executive branch of the Government, would desire to find itself honored with the confidence of the people in the Legislative Department also, to the end that its policy, if believed to be wise and beneficent, might be carried out without obstruction or modification. What, then, are we to infer when we find leading exponents of the party pointing with ill-disguised complacency to the fact that, while "substantially" prevailing in the late election, they have succeeded in allowing a sufficient number of "Opposition members" to be elected to the next Congress "to save the Administration Democracy from the trouble and responsibility of organizing the next House of Representatives?" And this arrangement, the writer adds, "is to be hailed with satisfaction as a result favorable to the peace of the country." We have not for a long time met with any admission on the part of our Democratic friends which seemed to us more frank or more indicative of a modest desire to be relieved of the burdens found to be incident to the possession of official place and civil authority. It is to be hoped that so much diffidence, the result in the present case of admitted incapacity, rather than of prudent misgivings, may not pass unheeded by the people, who, we presume, will not find it difficult to lodge political power in the hands of those who believe too confidently in the wisdom and expediency of their measures to hail with satisfaction a result which should destroy their ascendency in the administration of our civil affairs. But, in any aspect of the case, it is pleasant to observe the political philosophy which extracts consolation from the success of the Democracy in recently gaining a loss and conquering a defeat, it having been apparently demonstrated to the satisfaction of their more sagacious adherents that the party is better fitted to adorn a private station than to occupy posts of honor which are at the same times sources of "trouble and responsibility."—*Nat. Int.*

Fugitives in Canada.—One hears and sees much in Canada of runaway negroes. Their condition is described by all impartial observers as pitiable in the extreme. Unsuited by nature to the rigors of a Northern climate, they soon "dwindle, peak and pine," amid all the pangs of starvation by cold and hunger. The encouragement of black emigration has loaded the poor-house and the jails, while the loathsome intermarriages which are allowed and even encouraged have caused in some localities a terrible demoralization.

Stories abound of the dissatisfaction expressed by the expatriated blacks. A short time since an extensive planter from Kentucky visiting the Clifton House received many voluntary attentions from a poorly dressed young black, who finally said "Massa Colnel, don't you know me?" "No," said the Colonel, "I never saw you before." The young fellow then declared himself a run-away from the Colonel's plantation near Louisville, and demanded alms. His old master gave him a sufficient sum of money to replace his rags with a decent suit of clothes, when the following conversation is described as having taken place:

"Massa, 'should like to go back to Kentuck." "Well," Jack, I shall not give a cent to help you back. You have run away from, a good home, and you can run back again, where, if you behave yourself, you will be taken care of."

What became of Jack is more than is known; but if there be any return tickets by the "Underground Railroad," Jack will avail himself of the first passage.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

The Wild Dog of Niagara.—Have you ever heard of the Wild Dog of Niagara? Just below the Suspension Bridge on the Canada side and hanging over the river to a height of some two hundred feet, runs for some distance a huge, broken and over-reaching precipice, which no human being could climb or descend without assistance. Near the surface of the water and on the broken rocks, a large, noble-looking and peculiarly marked New Foundland dog has been seen and heard, at various times during the past two years, and lately within a few weeks. This fact is authenticated by the testimony of many respectable and veracious eye-witnesses, and as there is no way for the poor animal to return to civilized life and the amenities of human intercourse, he is a subject of much curious speculation. He is a kind of Robinson Crusoe among dogs, and it is supposed, picks up his precarious living from the fish and small animals on his "beat," which is only half a mile in length. His howling lamentations from the rocky recesses of his retreat are often heard at midnight, and a daring attempt to approach and save him was rendered fruitless by his ferocity. An additional air of romance has been thrown around his fate by the story that he is bemoaning his master whom he "lost" at the Clifton House some two years since. It is probable that he (the dog, and not the man,) was washed ashore by the Rapids, which sweep along here with terrific velocity. But whether an exile or a disheartened misanthrope, the poor cast-away has the hearty sympathy of every one who approaches the spot and conjectures his probable fate.—*Brief Notes of Canada in Jour. of Com.*

Valuation of Boston.—The city assessment of Boston, just completed, shows the real estate to amount to $157,092,800, and the personal estate to $104,921,700—total $262,014,500. The rate of taxation is $9.70 on the $1,000, equal to 97 cents on the $100, which is the heaviest ever known to the city. In addition to this tax, a poll tax of $1 50; the number of taxables under the head of polls being 33,323. The assessment shows an increase in the total valuation, over last year, of $7,293,100, or 2 86-100 per cent. The increase of real estate $3,514,100 or 2 29-00 per cent; of personal estate $3,779,000 or 3 73-100 per cent. The increase in the number of polls is 735 or 2 26-100 per cent.

The Wisconsin Wheat Crop.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin has no doubt that the crop of spring wheat now harvested in that State is larger than in any former year. It estimates the amount at 14,000,000 bushels, and allowing 4,000,000 for consumption, there will be 10,000,000 bushels for export.

It is said that in Indiana the common spider is proving very disastrous to the corn crops. Immense hordes of them are found in the fields webbing the corn and destroying it.

APPLE CULTURE IN WESTERN CAROLINA.

The soil and climate of our section are peculiarly adapted to the successful culture of the apple. Trees here are vigorous in their growth and live to a great age. We remember some that were growing on an old Indian improvement, when we were brought to this valley a boy, some thirty eight or forty years ago. They were then trees of respectable size and very prolific bearers. They are still living, are good bearers and seem as thrifty as then. We think they must be seventy years of age. Orchards planted with the first settlement of the country, wherever the localities were judiciously made, are exceedingly thrifty. We attribute the fact to the adaptedness of the soil and climate to the growth of the apple.

The ingredients of the soil in all this primitive belt are such as are necessary to the most healthful developement of the trees and the perfect maturation of the fruit. The quality of the fruit produced in Western Carolina is very superior. We meet with none which for delicacy of flavor and excellence in every particular excels our mountain fruit. Our most esteemed varieties are nearly all seedlings which have originated amongst us, all of which surpass the most popular varieties brought from the north and west. Even New York and Ohio are unable to furnish us with apples equal to our own. The simple fact that our best fruits are seedlings goes to prove that our climate and soil are wonderfully adapted to apple culture. The pure mountain air combined with the adaptedness of the soil furnishes amongst us localities unsurpassed, perhaps, in the world.

Our market facilities are very unfavorable. We are compelled to get our fruit to market in common road-wagons; and the usual method is to pour our apples into the wagon beds pell-mell, without any regard to difference of variety. In this condition it is hauled a hundred miles or more over the roughest of roads; and yet after it has been carried to market in this condition we are assured by fruit dealers that the fruit from other sections cannot compete successfully with ours. If under these disadvantages our fruit is in such demand, give us a rail road to induce more care in preparing it for market and we will never fear competition. Moreover there would be a vastly increased amount shipped from this mountain section. As it now is much of the product of our country is wasted, fed to stock and converted into brandy by distillers. There are four counties here which can very easily produce half a million bushels of apples annually. This amount put into market in good condition would bring into our midst half a million dollars; and we may safely say that in a few years after the first passage of the engine and train across our mountains, the aggregate would be greatly increased. Add to this apple crop the wine we are capable of producing and it would make a handsome thing. Let those who control our rail road enterprises look at this thing.

Franklin N. C. Observer.

The Grape Crop.—Accounts of the grape crop throughout the country are generally favorable, and indicate an increased attention to this branch of culture. The vineyards of Ohio, which take the first rank as regards their mode of culture and pecuniary importance, are said to promise better than since 1853. The same is true, so far as we are enabled to judge of the vines in North Carolina and Georgia, where they are receiving increased attention. In West Florida, too, the newspapers represent the grape as being cultivated with the best success for vinous purposes. The manufacture of wine from the wild grape has been commenced in Washington Co., Texas, under the supervision of a gentleman previously engaged in the business in the island of Madeira, who is represented by a correspondent of the N. O. Picayune as "delighted with the prospect" and sanguine that such of his countrymen as have been compelled to abandon their former occupation by the vine disease, might there resume their labor with success.

At the late exhibition of the Fairfield Agricultural Association of South Carolina, Hon. W. W. Boyce, M. C., made a report as chairman of the fruit committee, in which he stated that there is no product of the soil available in that State which will yield such enormous profits as the vine. "Wine making in the South," he states, "is no longer an experiment but a fact," the only impediment now in the way being want of information as to the mode of proceeding. The same labor that can produce cane and make sugar will be available for this purpose.

The State of Missouri, however, is preeminently adapted by nature to producing the vine, and the "St. Louis Vine and Fruit Growers' Association" contemplate entering this inviting field on a large scale, by planting a vineyard of 1,000 acres. The area available for this and kindred enterprises is greater than that of the entire wine-districts of France. The bluffs of the numerous streams in southern Missouri and in the valley of the Osage are described as frequently forming natural terraces, nearly level at the top and covered with a light warm and rich soil, wonderfully adapted to grape culture. Though the fruit grown here is not as large and juicy as in some richer soils, this disadvantage is more than compensated for by the superior quality of the clusters in other respects. It is esimated that not less than 5,000,000 acres in southern Missouri present rare attractions to the vine-dresser, while favorable localities exist in all parts of the State, in which the grape can be cultivated to advantage. It is a curious fact, seeming to indicate a special arrangement of Nature with reference to wine-growing, that numerous caves abound in that part of the country, with a temperature so low and uniform as to preserve wines in their best state for an indefinite period. Ultimately, California and Missouri must rival the most famous wine countries of the old world; while other localities comparatively insignificant but still important, will furnish a liberal contingent of aromatic juices from native fruits, wherewith the philanthropist may run a tilt with death-dealing distilleries, and the villainous compounds now dignified with the name of beverage.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

AMERICAN IRON.—In 1856 an experiment was tried by the Georgia Central Railroad to test the qualities of American and English railway iron. English rails (of extra quality and price) and American rails of the same pattern were laid on opposite sides of the same track for a long distance, so that their qualities might be fairly tested, under perfectly equal conditions. After more than two years of wear the General Superintendent of the Road has given his report, from which it appears that the American rails were much better than the imported ones.

New York Sugar Trade.—The annual report of the chamber of commerce of New York states that the quantity of brown sugar used by the refineries annually in that city is about two hundred and fifty-two millions of pounds, (112,000 tons) producing, at an estimate of sixty per cent., over 67,000 tons of refined sugar.

Mice and Rats.—Mr. Gienny says: Mice and rats are very easily destroyed if we set about it in earnest. Get live plaster-of-paris and flour, mix them dry in equal quantities, lay it in dry places, and sprinkle a little sugar amongst it. Both rats and mice eat ravenously, the plaster sets firm directly after it is moistened, becomes a lump inside them, and kills to a certainty.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.—Upon the application of the Chamber of Commerce the Secretary of the Treasury has furnished an exhibit of the aggregate value of breadstuffs exported to foreign countries from the United States for each year from 1828 to 1858; also the export value of provisions for the same period. This exhibit is published in full in the report of the Chamber of Commerce for the past year. We extract for our columns the statement for the past seventeen years only, (out of thirty-one,) commencing with the year 1842. The importance of breadstuffs in our export trade to Europe, &c. is thus fully shown, as well as the part which salted provisions occupy in our foreign export. The shipment of breadstuffs in 1855–1857, exceeded that of the famous famine year 1847, while that of provisions was larger in 1855–56 than at any previous or subsequent period. If we could rely upon such an export (74 to 77 millions annually) for the future, it would give a great stimulus to production in our country:

Year.	Export value of breadstuffs	Export value of provisions	Aggregate of bread & prov.
1842	$9,878,176	$7,024,700	$16,902,876
1843	5,249,600	5,954,523	11,204,123
1844	8,931,396	9,038,789	17,970,135
1845	7,445,820	9,297,601	16,743,421
1846	16,625,407	11,075,714	27,701,121
1847	53,262,437	15,439,484	68,701,921
1848	22,678,602	14,794,149	37,472,751
1849	22,895,783	15,259,724	38,155,507
1850	13,066,509	12,984,864	26,051,373
1851	14,556,236	7,392,415	21,948,651
1852	17,256,803	8,600,224	25,857,027
1853	21,875,878	11,109,444	32,985,322
1854	48,383,107	17,558,216	65,941,323
1855	21,557,858	17,337,494	38,895,348
1856	56,619,986	20,567,315	77,187,801
1857	55,624,832	19,043,020	74,667,852
1858	33,698,490	16,984,795	50,683,285

N. Y. Courier.

The British Cotton Movement.—Among the many expedients which have been contemplated and resorted to, memorials were recently presented by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Government, in which they urged the importance of extending such encouragement to Mr. Bourne's proposals for navigating the Indian rivers, as would enable the cotton grown in the interior to be transported to the coast, with adequate facility and at a moderate expense. The old East India Company consented to give to the Oriental Inland Steam Company, which has been formed in London to carry this method of navigation into practical effect, a yearly grant of money to assist in carrying out the undertaking, and which grant will, it is stated, of itself, return ten per cent. yearly on the capital which the company undertakes to expend. This concession is a much more favorable one than any which has been granted to the Indian railways; but the necessity of adding to the British supplies of cotton from India is considered urgent, and hence the most liberal policy is advocated. The cotton manufacturers of the United Kingdom recently formed a great association for promoting, by every means in their power, the production and supply of cotton; and the London journals state that in order to supply funds for accomplishing their objects, they have assessed and made calls on, the respective factories, in proportion to their horse-power. It is stated that nine-tenths of the cotton of the world comes from about thirty-eight millions of acres of American land, cultivated mainly by three millions of Africans under intelligent white supervision.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Retirement of the Rothschilds from the Financial World.—The interesting intelligence, by the last steamer from Europe, is a rumor of the retirement of the Rothschilds from financial world. The report is credited by the leading journals of this country and England. For this, various reasons are assigned, some attributing it to the troubled state of European affairs, others to the prostration, by paralysis, of Nathaniel Rothschild, one of the most sagacious of that family of famous financiers. To neither of these causes, however, can it be properly atributed; first, because the Rothschilds reap their largest harvests from financial speculation during periods of national disturbance, and their most enormous and usurious notes of interest are exacted from embarrassed monarchs, pending long and expensive wars. Now would the prostration, by disease, of one of the numerous family of Rothschilds interfere with the financial operations of the family, while other members of it, possessing equal talent, are actively engaged in business?

A leading New York Journal furnishes, in our opinion, the most rational explanation of the cause of this rumored retirement from the financial world of this famous family of money-lenders. It is that Napoleon has completely changed the financial system of Europe, and has stripped the Rothschilds of that power. He has taught the monarchs of Europe to rely upon their subjects and not upon usurers for loans. He has introduced the American system of loans so successfully into France, that Austria, Prussia, and other European governments have followed his example. When money is needed by the Emperor of France he advertises for a loan, specifying the maximum loans which the government will receive from each individual. The bids for these loans have not unfrequently exceeded ten fold the amount desired by the government. By making thousands and millions almost interested in these loans the government is strengthened, as each creditor of the government becomes its friend and partizan, and from the strong considerations of selfishness, opposes all attempts against the government; the destruction of which would be attended with personal loss to the creditor. The financial greatness of the Rothschilds was the result of the old system, when Kings borrowed money from usurers, and then taxed the people oppressively and cruelly to pay debts not unfrequently due to foreign creditors.—*Rich. Ex.*

Presbyterian Statistics.—The following will show the comparative statistics of the New and Old School.

	Old School.	New School.
Synods	33	28
Presbyteries	168	108
Ministers	2,577	1,545
Churches	3,487	1,542
Licentiates	297	134
Candidates	493	370
Members added on examination	23,945	10,705
Total communicants	279,630	137,990

An American Eagle for the Emperor of Austria.—A Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express says:—The Virginia Central brought down on its train of yesterday afternoon a rare bird of the eagle species. It is of common size, resembles the common gray eagle so frequently caught in Virginia, bicipitous, or double headed—and in this its peculiarity consists. The two heads are clearly defined, and seem to be perfect in all respects. It receives its food with the same facility in either beak. It was captured when a mere fledgling, near Luray, Page county, by Mr. Joannes Schwartzbergen, and has been carefully nurtured and fed by himself and family ever since. Mr. S. has disposed of this curious bird to the Austrian Consul at New York, who intends presenting it to the Emperor Francis Joseph. A more appropriate present could not be made his Royal Highness. The national emblem of his vast empire,—you will recollect,—is a double-headed eagle, but we will venture the assertion that this is the first live one ever seen.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

Experience has proved that "platforms" are as worthless in practice as they are anomalous in theory. However ingeniously constructed, they soon betray symptoms of dilapidation. Whether from the haste with which they are patched together, or the unseasoned and heterogeneous timber which generally enters into their composition, certain it is that they are never expected to last longer than four years, and even before the expiration of that period "a general flavor of mild decay" is perceptible in all their parts. Such, for instance, is the present condition of the Cincinnati platform, if we should judge from the reports of the political artisans who may be presumed most competent to pronounce a scientific judgment in the premises. Among those who regard it as too insecure to afford any longer a safe foundation for the Democracy is Mr. A. R. Wright, a candidate for Congress in the eighth district of Georgia, and who, being recently placed in nomination on the basis of some merits more personal than his acceptance of a ready-made confession of political faith, accompanied his acceptance of the honor with the following criticism on the utility of these political structures:

"I think, gentlemen, your Convention acted wisely in ignoring those political mantraps, yclept 'platforms.' The people have been so often deceived and deluded by the promises held out to them in these paper 'shuffle-boards,' that they have come to look with suspicion and distrust upon all who advocate them. They are generally fair to look upon, but, like 'dead-sea fruit, they turn to ashes upon the lips.' Take, if you please, that great piece of master-carpentry, constructed at Cincinnati in 1856, by the great master-builder of modern Democracy, with timber furnished and brought from the different sections of the Union. The South furnished palmetto, cotton, and slavery; the North oak, commerce, and abolitionism; the East pine, manufactures, and free-soil; the West ash, internal improvements, and squatter sovereignty; the Atlantic and Middle States poplar, free-trade, and non-intervention. All dovetailed harmoniously together, and to the casual observer—the masses of the people—exceedingly fair to look upon; but within it is a 'whited sepulchre, filled with dead men's bones.' The filling of the seams in the structure indicates the master talents. The 'internal improvements' opening is filled with the 'Pacific railroad;' 'the squatter sovereignty' joining is made smooth by 'non-intervention;' the 'slavery plank' is covered with 'Cuba;' the 'free-soil' seam is covered with 'unfriendly legislation;' while the 'Abolition' panel is garnished with 'isothermal lines.' Thus, all uniting in one harmonious and symmetrical structure, well calculated to catch the popular gaze and cajole 'a nation of freemen.'"

THE NEW EDITIONS
OF THE
Supreme Court Reports.

THE Publishers, conceiving that their New Editions, with Judge Battle's Notes, of some of the volumes of Reports which had gone out of print, have not sufficiently attracted the attention of the Profession, have been happy to receive the following voluntary tribute to their merits, from a distinguished Lawyer:—

RALEIGH, July 27, 1859.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—GENTLEMEN:—I confess, I did not have an opportunity, until a week or two since, to examine your re-publication of the first Vol. of Dev. & Bat. Eq. Rep., and also the first Vol. of the same Reporters' of the Law decisions of the Supreme Court. It is no compliment, either to *you* or *Judge Battle*, to say, as an humble member of the profession, I thank you for this most valuable addition to the Judicial treasure of the State. To the members of the legal profession the Notes of Judge B. are of great value, and I do most sincerely hope you will receive from the profession generally that encouragement and patronage which you deserve.

I am, gentlemen, yours,
most truly and resp'f'lly,
H. W. MILLER.

The Publishers have now in press, about two-thirds printed, the 2d Vol. of Devereux & Battle's Equity, with Judge Battle's valuable Notes, and with many typographical errors corrected. Orders solicited.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 8, 1859.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE Course of Lectures for 1859–60, will commence on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, and continue four months:—

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D.
Anatomy & Physiology, by CHAS. HOOKER, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by HENRY BRONSON, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics, by PLINY A. JEWETT, M. D.
Lecture fees, $68 50; matriculation, $5; graduation, $15.

CHARLES HOOKER, Dean.
New Haven, July 26. 41-6pd

THE YEOMAN'S
FRUIT BOTTLE,
FOR SALE AT
THE CROCKERY STORE.

IS the CHEAPEST and (I think) the best article yet invented for the preservation of Fruit.

PRICES:—Quarts 2 00, and Half Gallons 3 00, per dozen, with Corks. Extra Corks 20 cts. per dozen.

This Bottle or Jar has a mouth 2 inches in diameter, narrowing suddenly ¼ inch at the depth of the cork, so that the cork cannot be forced into the bottle.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Aug. 11 39tf

Summer Comforts!

REFRIGERATORS;
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.
Wire Gauze Dish Covers;
100 doz. Yeoman's Fruit Bottles;
Brass B'd Pails and Churns;
Iron do. do. do.;
Sponge and Hip Baths;
Also, new supplies of
WHITE CHINA;
Tumblers, Goblets;
Knives and Forks;
Common Earthen-ware and Wooden-ware.
Just received and on hand at
THE CROCKERY STORE.
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June 30 27tf

Turnip Seed!

FLAT Dutch; English Norfolk;
Red Top Strap Leaf;
Ruta Baga; Hanover;
Large White Globe.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31i

Citrate Magnesia.

SELTZER APERIENT;
CONGRESS WATER;
PORTER;
SCOTCH ALE.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
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OLD HYSON,
IMPERIAL,
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All of first quality. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
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LINSEED OIL;
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For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 18 31-i

Western N. C. Items.—While the wheat and oat crops were generally quite good this year, the corn has been much injured from the long continued drought. Recent rains, however, will do much towards reviving the almost dying crops, and in many places the corn crop will be tolerable, but in other sections will be utterly impossible to produce anything like a half crop. Wheat sells very readily for a dollar per bushel, while the best flour can be bought for six dollars a barrel. Corn is worth $1 30; in fact it can scarcely be obtained at any price.

Railroads have done much for Western Carolina; productions of every kind have increased; old lands have been reclaimed, new lands brought into cultivation, business facilities increased, new towns sprung up, &c.

The Mining interest is looking up; some of them are paying well, while others bid fair to do the same. There has been so much wild and reckless speculation in mining, and so many of our mines have been worked only with a view to sell out at an enormous price, that confidence in the real and permanent value of mines in this country, has almost ceased to exist. We lately visited one of the mines at which five or six hundred dollars worth of copper ore is raised daily. This copper ore is barreled up and sent to Baltimore. Valuable gold ore is also found at the same mine. The company have mills for grinding the ore and collecting the gold, on "the hill." Some of your readers may be curious to know the process of "gold making." The rocks and dirt containing the gold are first placed in mills and ground to a fine powder; this is then run through tubs, bowls, troughs, &c., in which quicksilver is placed. The quicksilver, from its greater specific gravity, lies in the bottom; the fine particles of gold being also heavier than the sand, sink towards the bottom of the trough, where they are taken up by the quicksilver. The gold is separated from the quicksilver by squeezing through buckskin, distillation, &c. Some of these mines have been worked to a depth of four or five hundred feet. Gold Hill, in Rowan county, has been the most productive gold mine in our State. It has been worked many years and some millions of dollars of gold have been obtained from it.

Cor. Wash. N. C. Dispatch.

Iron and Copper of Western Carolina.—There is, in the vicinity of Franklin, a deposit of magnetic Iron ore, which we have believed for several years to be valuable. It seems to be a vein running parallel with the general strata of the country. The ore is of a superior quality; it consists of an aggregation of octohedral crystals, and is highly magnetic. We have examined the ores of Cranberry, and regard this freer from foreign ingredients, and believe it would make a superior iron to the celebrated Cranberry Iron. We have no means at hand of knowing the extent of this deposit; but our examination of the grounds and the formation of the vein satisfied us that it would justify a liberal outlay. There are also valuable deposits of Copper in this county and Jackson. The development of these deposits will be made so soon as we have assurances of Rail Road facilities for transporting the ores to market. Our space at present, will not allow of a detailed account of these mines; but we now say, that whenever we have a rail road, we will ship copper ores in quantity from this section of North Carolina.

These items, added to our marble and other products will make up a handsome amount of freight on our road.

Franklin, Macon Co., Observer.

Facilities for Education.—Never were the facilities for education in North Carolina greater than at present. A glance over North Carolina gladdens every heart. Besides the number of girls in the common, family or neighborhood schools, there are between 4 and 5000 girls in the higher schools of the State, and perhaps a greater number of boys.

We sometimes hear the complaint made that the price of tuition is too high. This is a mistake. No set of persons of equal ability are so poorly paid as our school teachers. How many school teachers in North Carolina get rich at the business? How few of them ever obtain a good living. It is the most laborious, vexatious and responsible vocation, and yet none get rich at it.

Wash. Dispatch.

The Wilmington Slave Case.—The boy when questioned stated distinctly that no white person on board the schooner knew anything about his being on board. There did not appear to be the slightest ground for supposing that any white person *did* know. Captain Gilbert came up willingly—voluntarily. Some apparently suspicious circumstances led to the arrest of the French steward of the vessel, but these circumstances being explained, he was discharged. The prisoners [4 negroes] were committed to await trial at the next Superior Court for this County. The boy John was also committed to testify, Mr. Robbins wishing him to remain in the custody of the authorities. There was no argument by counsel, but a disposition displayed to get at the real state of the case.—*Wil. Jour.*

Arrested for Kidnapping.—On Tuesday evening May George, a citizen of this County, was brought before W. H. Harrison, and Jordan Womble, Esqrs., of this City, and committed to prison on a charge of kidnapping. It appears that Mr. George was found in possession, in Lunenburg County, Va., of a couple of negro men, the property of Mr. Williamson Page, of this County; and his manner and that of the slaves exciting suspicion, he was arrested by Mr. S. D. Crafton and others and brought on here for trial. Kidnapping, that is stealing slaves, is punishable with death.—*Ral. Standard.*

A Man Killed.—A man by the name of Elisha Herring (says the correspondent of the Newbern Progress) was killed on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road on Tuesday night last near Dudley Station. He had been in Goldsboro during the day, and left on the 3 o'clock train for home. Being somewhat intoxicated he refused to settle his fare when called on by the conductor, who promptly discharged his duty by putting him off the train at the first convenient place, which was Everettsville, a village 8 miles from Goldsboro.

From thence Herring pursued his way homeward on foot, until overcome with intoxication he fell upon the track. In this situation he was discovered by the engineer of the 8 o'clock train, but not in time to stop the locomotive, the cow catcher of which struck him upon the side of the head, knocking him off the track and inflicting a terrible wound, from which he died before reaching Goldsboro.

New Cotton.—Last Saturday, Major P. Richardson left at our office a perfect and healthy boll of cotton of this season's growth. From appearances he thought it had been open several days. We think this is the first this season in North Carolina.—*Wades. Argus.*

N. C. Crops.—A Halifax correspondent of the Petersburg Express says: Crops in this section are not very good, nor so bad as I have seen them. Corn and Cotton have suffered for want of rain, yet there will be nearly an average crop of corn made, and a full average crop of cotton. Persons from the upper part of this county and the lower end of Warren state that tobacco is rather small and that crops will be light.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18, 1859.

The Asia, with Liverpool dates to the 6th of August, arrived here this morning.

The Peace Conference was to meet at Zurich on the 8th. Count Callorerds, Austrian representative; M. Desaubrois, Sardinian representative, and M. De Bourgueny, French representative, were en route for the meeting.

Disarmament in the French navy was progressing.

The remainder of the late loan of 150,000,000 francs is to be devoted to internal improvements.

It was reported that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate Garibaldi.

It was said that France was intriguing for the restoration of the Dukes of Parma and Modena.

A ministerial crisis in Austria was said to be imminent owing to a conflict of opinion on the question of Reform.

A denial had been given by *Le Nord* to the statement of a pretended interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia at Villa Franca.

The Vienna Gazette contains an ordinance removing the restrictions imposed upon commerce and navigation, on account of the war.

England.—The British parliament had passed all the estimates and was to have been prorogued on the 13th.

The bill creating a naval reserve of 30,000 men, which will be to the navy what the militia is to the army was progressing in parliament.

The steamer Great Eastern is to be delivered up by the contractors in complete order to the company on the 18th.

In the House of Lords on the 5th Lord Normandy gave notice of his intention to put a question as to the terms of the peace which were under discussion prior to the treaty of Villa Franca.

Earl Granville has announced that the government intends to adhere to the principles upon which the system of national education for Ireland has been conducted.

The builders' strike in London was daily becoming more serious, and it was feared that on the day the steamer sailed there would be 40,000 operatives in that trade unemployed. A great meeting of workmen had been held in Hyde Park at which a determination was evinced to abide by the nine hours' movement. Employers had also held a meeting and resolved to resist these demands.

India.—The Calcutta mail of the 5th has reached Malta. Despatches say that the European troops were accepting their discharges in large numbers. The mutineers at Burhampore had returned to duty, except forty of them who were to have been Court-martialed.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton slow of sale but prices unaltered. Sales for the week reached 46,000 bales. At the close holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. Fair Orleans 8¼d.; Middling Uplands 15-16d. Flour dull. Wheat very dull. Corn very dull. Rosin steady at 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine steady and market active at 33s. a 34s.

Post Office Changes in North Carolina.—The official paper of Thursday gives the following:

Established.—Jackson's Creek, Randolph C. H.

Discontinued.—Summer's Mill, Guilford; Potato Creek, Ashe; Jenny Lind, Chatham; Bates Creek, Bladen; Clingman, Cleveland.

Quickest Trip on Record.—The clipper ship Napoleon left New York with goods for Western North Carolina on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. and arrived at Ocracoke Bar, at 6 o'clock p. m. on the 16th inst., making the run from New York to Ocracoke in 32 hours, and to her wharf in Newbern in 50 hours.—*New. Prog.*

High Prices of Slaves.—Two negro men were sold publicly in this City on Monday last, at the following prices: One, between forty and fifty years of age, at $1,640; and one, about thirty years of age, at $1,375. The man who brought the highest price is a sort of "workman," and a strong constitution.—*Ral. Stand.*

Blondin crosses Niagara with a Man on his back.—Mons. Blondin crossed Niagara river on the 18th inst., upon a tight rope, carrying a man on his back.

During the performance a grand row occurred, when a man sixty years old, named Colwell, was thrown over the river's bank and killed.

Magnificent Present to Queen Victoria.—The London Chronicle says: "We can state, on the authority of a private letter from India, that the Maharajah of Cashmere is forwarding as a present to Her Majesty a most costly shawl tent, which will contain, moreover, a bedstead of solid gold. The value of this regal offering is said to exceed £150,000."

Coal for Locomotives.—The cheapness of coal for locomotives in comparison with wood is daily demonstrated. The Hudson River Railroad Company has added six more coal-burning locomotives to their road during the last four months. The whole number now in use is thirty-one. The burning of coal reduces the current expenses of a locomotive forty-five per cent., an item that adds largely to the profits.—*N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.*

PATENT
MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it Fire Proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will

Warrant it Water-Proof.

It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and will neither crack nor rot.

IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,

and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use.

JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office, 378 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Cement for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.

J. D. & CO.
June 13 225tm

KNIVES AND FORKS.

Ivory Handle Knives *only*.
Ivory handle Knives and Forks.
Horn jip handle Knives and Forks.
Bone handle Knives and Forks.
with 3, 4 and 5 Rivets.
Buckhorn handle Knives and Forks.
Ivory Handle Carvers in sets.
The forks of all the above are steel and some have only *two* prongs.
These Goods are selected with a special view to the wants of the Retail Trade.
It is the intention of the subscriber to keep *constantly on hand,*

AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety, good quality and cheapness, will *command* the attention of all who desire to purchase.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 30, 1859. 27-10tm

Black and Green Tea.

JUST received by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 25 34i

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1859.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We learn by letter from a friend at Chapel Hill that the University classes are about as full as usual. The Sophomore Class numbers more than one hundred and thirty members.

The new buildings are going on rapidly; and it is believed that they will be completed by or before the close of the present Collegiate year.

Our editorial brethren of the University Magazine are well fixed up; better we fear than they may hope to be should they carry their pens and scissors into the world of outside barbarians. Our correspondent—he is not one of the Editors, but appears to be one of those people who appropriate Editors' property—writes from the Editors' room. It is, he says, "handsomely fitted up; black walnut desks placed around in a semi-circle, with the most comfortable of arm-chairs—desk and chair for each editor. Around the room are shelves for books, &c. There is a handsome centre-table, and the floor is nicely covered with cocoa-nut matting. The Editors' room is in the South Building. Their Reading Room is under the Ball Room. In it they have all the papers of the State, ten daily papers from other States, two European papers, Magazines, &c." We congratulate our brethren on their pleasant quarters, and hope they may succeed in making their Magazine as pleasant to the naked eye and the mind's eye as their room must be to the former.

A TOUGH STORY.—Old Nat. Macon (*vide* Wheeler) was a wit, of the "shrewd, dry" kind. He proved his claim to the title, (*vide* same authority) by accounting for the defeat of the opposite party at a Presidential election in this State. He did it after this fashion: Sitting with his friends and colleagues, the electors, much speculation was indulged as to the causes which had brought *them* together and left their opponents in private life. The old gentleman's eyes twinkled merrily as the discussion went on: Finally the moment arrived for his interposition: "With a smile playing on his venerable, round, and amiable face," he intimated his readiness to settle the mooted point: The assembled Democracy listened, open-mouthed, (Mr. Venable was there, and this part of the story is therefore undoubtedly true, in part;) for the words of wisdom which never failed to fall from the old man's lips, when he opened them: He paused, (not for a reply, no Democrat dared to reply to Mr. Macon;) and then expounded: "The real reason why the Whig ticket was not elected, *it did not get votes enough.*" This is a story of Col. Wheeler's; it is not *the* tough story of which mention is made in the caption to these paragraphs. That comes from another quarter.

We see copied into the Wilmington Journal, from an Eastern North Carolina paper, an article setting forth the causes of Dr. Shaw's defeat, and of Mr. Smith's success. The editor apparently is not a disciple of Mr. Macon's shrewd, dry school of wit. In fact he seems to have lost his wits, (temporarily of course) or at any rate his temper, which is very much the same thing. He accounts for the defeat of the Democracy—(and after all we may have wronged the editor in denying his discipleship, for Mr. Macon's facetious humor, and consequent display of shrewd, dry wit, may have proceeded from the fact that *he* was accounting for a *Whig* defeat)—by alleging that the Whigs scared off the Democrats from the polls! The rascally Whigs carried the election by "fraud and intimidation." They "threw out" a "menace of violence" when they met in Convention last May. And they *carried* out the menace when they met the Democracy on the hustings, "from one end of the District to the other." They made "overtures of actual violence," and not content with these, they resorted to "a general system of intimidation and terrorism;" whereby they succeeded not only in keeping "*many honest* Democrats from coming to the polls," but likewise "constrained" *some* of these honest democrats "to the support of Mr. Smith." Now, *this* is *the* tough story. We defy Col. Wheeler to beat it. Just think of it: This canvass commenced with parties almost exactly balanced—the Democracy rather outnumbered the Whigs. At its end the polls show that the Democratic vote is two hundred and fifty larger than at the start; that there are 5,531 Democrats and 6,045 Whigs, in the thirteen counties composing the District. And yet "from one end of the District to the other" the Whigs, with "hickory sticks," scared the Democrats away from the polls, or only allowed them access to vote the Whig ticket! Scared them in Currituck, where the Whigs reduced the Democratic majority from about 4 to 1 to about 3 to 1! At Dr. Shaw's own precinct in the same county, where the Democracy were so badly frightened that they gave Mr. Smith a majority instead of Dr. Shaw as they did two years ago! In Martin, where the Democracy double the Whigs! In Halifax, Northampton, where they outnumber them greatly! Scared them every where! If they did—well, we won't say what if they did. People use to accuse us of saying hard things of the Democracy; and mayhap, in our day, we have said hard things of them, (which they of course deserved when we said them, or we would not have said them) but we never said anything of them half as bad as this down-east Democratic paper says of them. We don't mean to do so now. We deny the charge that is brought against them. They were not scared—unless by conscience, which, according to old Will Shakspeare, makes cowards even of the "fierce democracie."

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—The Washington States says that the prolonged indisposition of Gov. Floyd will doubtless cause his retirement from the War Department. It is thought that Hon. C. J. Faulkner of Virginia will succeed him. Mr. Faulkner is eminently qualified for the place—he was beaten for Congress by the people of his District a few weeks ago, and a Whig elected in his place.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Aug. 15.

My few days here have enabled me to understand why Virginians have the reputation of living upon politics. I have never before been so long in the State at one time, or seen so many of her citizens, almost exclusively her citizens, assembled together. I know but few of them, but often hear them talking politics as I pass. Gov. Wise appears to be their favorite for the Presidency. I have not once heard the name of Hunter mentioned. One gentleman expressed the opinion most decidedly that Wise is the only man that can get the vote of the South. I pity the South and the country if that is true. But of course I don't believe it. I am greatly mistaken if he has any strength out of Virginia. The bulk of the Democratic party will of course go for their nominee; but Mr. Wise can scarcely by any possibility get the nomination. Even if he should, it would be one of those rare cases when the party would not hang together.

I saw ex-President John Tyler yesterday afternoon. He is living a mile or two from this place, in a neat cottage, as I understand, with no pretensions to style or ceremony. He has grown somewhat older, of course, since I saw him last, in the White House in 1841; but still walks with the ease and elasticity of a much younger man. He never was handsome, and whilst his nose is not a whit shorter, his shoulders are now stooped, he seems an inch or two less in height than my memory made him. By his side was his really handsome wife. It is pleasant thus occasionally to see a practical illustration of the working of our Republican system—a plain farmer looking old man, who for nearly four years wielded the power and patronage of this great country, moves about among his fellows with not the slightest indication that he had ever been more than a plain farmer. When I saw him he was about starting home after having been in the garrison looking upon the usual afternoon dress parade of the six companies of Artillery—to-day increased to seven—stationed here. Whether the ex-President was himself interested in this military show, or only attended his wife on the occasion, I know not, but leave to my lady readers to determine.

This morning at dawn, whilst the moon was shining most brilliantly, I was awoke by the reveille within the fort, calling the soldiers to parade. I thanked my stars that I was not a soldier, and turned over to finish my nap. Not long after commenced the discharge of great guns, which has been continued pretty constantly since till noon, and will be continued from day to day till the purpose is accomplished, viz: the bursting of a gun weighing 15,600 lbs., loaded with 10 lbs. of powder and firing a shot weighing 128 lbs. The shots are fired into a sand-bank raised close by for the purpose, from which they are dug out and fired again and again. The object is to test the durability of the iron out of which this and other guns were made. The gun in question has been fired more than a thousand times, and will be fired till it gives way. Capt. Dyer and his subaltern are performing this duty. I saw on the wharf two guns of about the same weight and calibre which Maj. Laidley fired upwards of 2500 times each, at Pittsburg, when the neighbors became so weary of the incessant thunders that they complained and obtained a transfer of the gun to this place to be finished. Here nobody has a right to complain, for the whole island belongs to the United States, and most of its denizens are connected with the army.

GEN. FRANCIS NASH.—The publication in the Observer of the 15th inst., of a letter from Germantown, detailing the particulars of the death of Gen. Nash, has brought us the following letter from a friend in Sampson County:—

CLINTON, Aug. 17, 1859.

I see in the last Observer a letter from a gentleman in Germantown, respecting the death of Gen. Francis Nash, who was killed at the Battle of Germantown on the 4th of October 1777, stating that the particulars relating to Gen. Nash were derived from Mr. John F. Watson, the Annalist of Philadelphia, that he copied from Mr. Watson's memoranda his own words, &c. But I do not see or read in that letter words spoken by Gen. Nash himself after he received his mortal wound and lay bleeding on the ground; they were these: "*Fight on my brave boys; the day is our own; don't remove me, let me remain on the ground.*"

This I have always considered as noble a sentiment as that expressed by Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship;" and for aught I know may have given rise to it, as did the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence to the National.

You, of course, will want to know my authority; which I will give, as I consider it reliable. It was often told me in my boyhood by my mother (which made a lasting impression on my mind) that she had a brother (Curtis Ivey) who was at the Battle of Germantown; that he informed her those words were uttered by Gen. Nash under the circumstances that I have mentioned. I firmly believe it. Ivey was at the Battle of Brandywine also; he was an Adjutant in the Army.

My mother related many circumstances about the Revolution that she learned from her brother, and none with more emphasis than the expression used by Gen. Nash. Her brother died in Sampson county, having served during the war, and was ever considered by his cotemporaries a brave man.

My object in writing you these hasty lines, is that should our Legislature erect a monument, I think it would be proper to inscribe the words used by him on this memorable occasion—yes, I may say honorably and patriotically used—on the monument.

THE CROPS OF 1859.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Intelligencer states that the aggregate receipts of flour, wheat, corn, and barley, at tide water, for the corresponding periods of 1858 and 1859, are as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1858	855,000	4,926,600	2,553,600	383,200
1859	197,500	679,600	1,443,000	150,300
Decr'e	687,500	4,247,000	1,110,600	232,900

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,537,000 bbls. flour.

The total receipts of cotton at all ports (the Post says) now amount to exactly 3,700,000 bales, which will be further increased about 50,000 by the first of September, making the crop nearly a quarter million in excess of the largest previous yield. The prospect for the coming crop is much finer than last, and with a similar picking season four millions and a half is considered possible.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The official returns from all the contested Districts except Mr. Gilmer's have already been published in the Observer. Saturday's Standard gives the following as official from that District. The Milton Chronicle, however, on the authority of the Sheriff of Caswell, states a larger majority, which is probably correct. There is error, we think, in the Standard's Montgomery figures:

FIFTH DISTRICT.—OFFICIAL.

	1857.		1859.		
	Williams	Gilmer.	Williams	Gilmer.	Waddell.
Person,	560	277	502	201	1
Caswell,	694	155	836	183	5
Alamance,	796	495	689	576	3
Chatham,	1022	1012	852	983	47
Randolph,	635	1067	427	1203	
Guilford,	460	1563	468	2047	1
Moore,	474	510	559	529	23
Montgomery,	204	613	179	639	1
	4845	5692	4512	6361	81
		4845		4512	
Gilmer's maj.		847		1849	

MILITARY CELEBRATION.—The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry celebrate their 66th Anniversary to-morrow. Their arrangements for the day are: Target exercise at Camp Eccles at 5 o'clock A. M.; Dinner at the Dobbin House at 2 P. M., with a goodly company of military and civic guests; Prize presentation, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE & ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday next at 12 o'clock. It is hoped that the attendance of stockholders will be larger than usual, as a new President is to be chosen. The present worthy and efficient President, having become Post Master, will decline a re-election.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—We call the attention of newspaper editors in the South to an advertisement in another column asking a situation in a printing office. The advertiser has had experience in each of the departments named, and is well known throughout the State. Any communication sent to this Office will be forwarded to his address.

THE NEW BANK.—Mr. Dewey, the Cashier, publishes in the last Standard the following statement, showing the condition of the Bank of North Carolina, August 15, 1859:

Bank of the State of N C, cash in hand	$271,315 61	Capital Stock paid in	$771,288 33
Gold	500,000 00	Profit and loss	27 28
Dollars	771,315 61	Dollars	771,315 61

PROLIFIC.—There is a story going the rounds of the papers of a woman in Ohio giving birth a few days ago to eight children, five of them doing as well as could be expected. This is a tough story; we have one from Richmond County not quite so tough and certainly true. A negro woman, owned by Jas. C. McEachern, Esq., of Laurinburgh, has borne four children in the last 20½ months, three of them at a birth a few days ago. Three of the four are now alive and thriving.

TEXAS.—A letter to the Editors from Vine Grove, Washington County, dated Aug. 4, says that the crops are good, and the farmers are in fine spirits. There are many emigrants arriving in the State.

NASH COUNTY.—The Democratic Press thinks that Nash is "the Banner County." These are the County's qualifications as set forth in the Press:

"Old Nash Democracy has always been reliable—indeed we have always heard it for a saying, if you wish to bet, "bet on Nash Democracy, Nash Brandy or old Nick Arrington's Cocks."

North Carolina Roll of Honor.—The following is a list of revolutionary soldiers supposed to be living, and pensioners on the roll of the State of North Carolina, with their ages, in 1859: Cornelius Clements, Rutherford county, 102 years; John Brooks, Robeson county, 102 years; David Cockerham, Surry county, 96 years; Edwin Hickman, Stokes county, 97 years; Moses Jones, Orange county, 97 years; Alexander Lemonds, Rockingham county, 98 years; James Nicholson, Stokes county, 97 years; Adam Phillips, Buncombe county, 96 years; George Roberts, Buncombe county, 101 years.

Forsyth Taxes.—From the Sheriff, Mr. Flynt, we have received a statement of taxes paid by Forsyth county to the State. We learn that from the different sources, subject to taxation, Forsyth has paid into the Treasury $8,893 75.

Winston Sentinel.

Texas Cotton Picking.—Cotton picking commenced in the interior in right good earnest on the 20th ult.; the crop is superabundant. One planter writes that he will make this year, with only 12 hands, 100 bales of cotton more than he can gather.—*Cor. N. Y. Express.*

Indiana Schools.—Within five years in Indiana there have been erected 2700 school-houses, at an expense $1,100,000. In the last year, 650 school-houses were built, at a cost of $300,000. This sum is obtained by a special school-tax that was paid by the people with general cheerfulness.

Life Insurance.—That the business of life assurance has become one of great importance, and is rapidly gaining on public attention, is apparent from the fact that while American companies date no further back than 1825, when the first one was incorporated in Massachusetts, there are at the present moment more than one hundred millions of dollars devoted to risks on lives in the State of New York alone.

Increase of Wealth in Georgia.—The Atlanta Intelligencer learns from Comptroller Thweatt that the digests of one hundred and twelve counties, returned to his office, show an increase of the taxable property of the State for the past year of fifty millions of dollars.

White Frost in Dog Days.—The Boston Transcript says this very unusual atmospherical visitation occurred on Tuesday night upon the lower grounds of many localities and in different directions—at Ashland, Mass., Somerworth, N. H., &c.

Political.—The McKinney (Texas) Messenger nominates the Hon. Sam Houston as the "Union Candidate" for the next Presidency, "subject to the Convention of the people at the pallot box."

Sam Houston's majority for Governor of Texas will range between 5,000 and 8,000.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, August 19.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times reiterates the statement that Piedmont formally declines entering into the Italian Confederation if Austria forms part of it.

The Sardinian Government, having recalled its Commissioners from the Duchies, declines to use its influence with France to oppose the wish of the population. It is by universal suffrage that the French hope to recover the restoration, and a French division is expected to co-operate by their presence at Florence and Modena, and by thus affording protection to the new Chambers the deputies would feel themselves safe in voting for the return of the exiled Princes.

The Losses in the late War.—The Paris Debats publishes a table showing the respective losses of the Allied armies and the Austrians in the different combats and battles which took place during the campaign in Italy:

"At Montebello: Allies, 7,000 engaged, 850 killed and wounded; Austrians, 13,000 engaged, 1,150 killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners. Palestro: Allies, 21,000 engaged, 1,400 killed and wounded; Austrians, 24,000 engaged, 2,100 killed and wounded, 950 prisoners, and six pieces of cannon. Magenta and Turbigo: French, 55,000 engaged, 4,400 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners, and one cannon; Austrians, 75,000 engaged, 13,000 killed and wounded, 7,000 prisoners, and four cannon. Malegnano: French, 16,000 engaged, 900 killed and wounded; Austrians, 18,000 engaged, 1,400 killed and wounded, 900 prisoners. Solferino: Allies, 145,000 engaged, 16,800 killed and wounded, 350 prisoners; Austrians, 170,000 engaged, 21,000 killed and wounded, 7,000 prisoners, and thirty cannon."

According to this statement the total loss in killed and wounded of the Allies was 24,350, and of the Austrians 38,650, making a difference against the latter of 14,300. The number of French taken prisoners was only 300, whilst the Austrians lost 16,000. The French took forty pieces of cannon and the Austrians only one.

Parliamentary proceedings in England had been mainly confined to discussion upon the supplies, all of which had been duly voted in accordance with the Ministerial estimates. Included in the votes are £130,000 on account of a direct telegraph to Gibraltar; £10,000 to aid in the conversion of the copper currency into one of bronze.

England and France.—The Milan correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes at length of the anger and disappointment caused by the Peace, not only among the Italians but among the French soldiery. He says:

"This is especially the case with the troops newly arrived. Those who entered Lombardy just as the peace was signed are described as beside themselves with rage; they had come panting for battle, eager for crosses and promotion, just to return the weary way they came. And *pour rien la* France has lost 50,000 soldiers, besides the thousands mutilated and disabled for life, and 500,000,000f., ($100,000,000.) *Tout pour rien, pour rien*, they repeat.

"One thought, however, consoles them, officers and common soldiers alike. "We are going to war with England;" speak with one, speak with all, and each re-echoes the assertion. "We shall soon encamp round London; our tri-color shall wave from the printing-office of the Times," &c. &c. &c.! I know that you smile in America at this idea, but you will live to see a war between France and England. Why was Russia humbled and then spared? Why is Austria humiliated, crushed and then exalted? That they might tremble and obey; that they might, actively or passively, aid their "magnanimous foe," when he shall be prepared to strike the final blow; when, having torn the treaties of Vienna, and punished two of the framers; when France shall be bounded only by her "natural frontiers,"—(by the Rhine)—and thus Prussia punished, too, he shall be in a position to wipe out the "defeat" which he told the Chamber of Peers "he represented"—shall set out for the accomplishment of his life-long dream—the avenging of Waterloo! Do not sneer at England's arming; she does well to arm; never more to disarm until the Man of the 2d of December has left the world to rest. It does *not* prove pusillanimity or cowardice; it shows a just sense of her present inferiority in armament to her hereditary foe; and if while peace still endures she would send commissioners from the Horse Guards and Admiralty here or to France to learn what *administration* really means, she would do better still. What an army is this! how perfectly organized from the highest to the lowest department! It is the admiration and the envy of the Italians, and let us hope it will serve them for example."

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.—This morning about one o'clock, a young man, named Thomas de Marbais, a clerk in a drug store in this city, shot his wife, and then shot himself. It appears from letters found upon the husband that the act was induced by jealousy of his wife, and business reverses. The injuries of both are serious, yet it is possible they may recover. De Marbais is a Frenchman. His wife is a native of Texas. They are both young and intelligent, and the wife a handsome and interesting woman.

[The Philadelphia American speaks disparagingly of both the parties in the above affair. It says they were well known in Philadelphia, and were "both bad characters, though while there flourishing on a very grand scale. The man was a swindler of the deepest dye, both in Richmond (Va.) and in Philadelphia."]

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 18.

A Woman Burnt to death by Fluid.—A young married woman, wife of John Nichols, was this afternoon burned to death, in consequence of the bursting of a can of burning fluid, with which, it is supposed, she was endeavoring to kindle a fire. Her face was burned to a crisp and her body badly scorched, causing instantaneous death.

FRANKLIN, N. H., Aug. 19.

Singular Preservation of Life.—Mrs. Betsey Danforth, who mysteriously disappeared on the 24th of July, was found to-day, reduced to a skeleton, in a slough hole. Her only sustenance was water. She is 74 years old and partially deranged.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Aug 19. Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for G W Williams & Co, D & W McLaurin, Myrover & Wightman, A A McKethan, C T Haigh & Sons, Worth & Utley, G Lauder, J H Hall, J M Worth & Son, Murchison, Reid & Co, J W Horne, G W Lawrence, S J Hinsdale, J N Smith, J M Vann, T Smith, Henry Kivett, G & L Brandt, S T Hawley & Son, Rockfish Co, J W Lett, J C Stedman & Co, W K Blake, D Murphy, J A Pemberton, W F Brookshire, J Cox, T C Haltom, D McNatt, J H Hawley, A M Wicker, C E Leete, J E Boswell, J Worth, W N Tillinghast, Cape Fear Coal & Iron Co.

Lutterloh's Line. Aug. 20.—Str's Fanny and Rowan, with goods for W N Tillinghast, G W Williams & Co, O S Baldwin, W C Troy, Page & Surles, R E Heide, J R Murchison, J Martine, H & E J Lilly, R T & J H Ellis, Jas Breece, T S Lutterloh, Geo McNeill, Waterhouse & Bowes, Jno Shaw, Western Rail Road.

NOTICE.

A BOX OF BIBLES marked D. B. McIver, Buffalo, was taken from our Warehouse, in June, by some Wagon, without giving a receipt. The return to us, or delivery of same to Mr. McIver, will oblige.

WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug. 17, 1859 42*2

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. Boone of the Presbyterian Church, Lagrange, Texas, Dr. G. C. McGREGOR, a native of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss ANNIE PORTIA FORDTRAN, of Austin county, Texas.

Carolinian please copy.

On Wednesday, August 17, at St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, N. Y., by the Rev. William Creighton, D. D., Capt. J. G. BENTON, U. S. Army, to Miss C. LOUISA, daughter of General J. Watson Webb.

In Randolph county, on the 14th inst., by I. H. Foust, Esq., JOHN A. ARLIGE to Miss ALVIRY V. KIVETT; all of Randolph.

In Guilford Co., N. C., on 14th inst., by Peter Smith, Esq., PETER P. HUMBLE, of Randolph, to Miss TEMPERANCE H. STALEY, of Guilford.

In Richmond county, N. C., July 21, by T. Bostick, Esq., Mr. H. M. BROADAWAY, of Anson county, to Miss L. C. EWING, daughter of Isaac Ewing.

DIED,

In New York, on the 19th inst., WILLIAM A. STEEL, only son of A. W. Steel, Esq., of this place, aged 14 years.

In Carthage, on Tuesday night the 9th inst., WILLIE ALEXANDER, infant son of J. H. & Mary Ann Caddell.

On the 9th inst., at his residence in Duplin county, Mr. TIMOTHY NEWKIRK, Sr., aged 67 years, 8 mos. and 20 days.

Suddenly, at his residence in Randolph county, on the 8th inst., Col. HENRY DORSETT. The deceased was born November 27th, 1777, and was consequently in his 82d year. He was for more than fifty-three years a consistent member of the Baptist Church at Rocky River Church in Chatham county. Few men were held in higher or more merited appreciation for sterling integrity, and for those plain, kindly courtesies which make up the character of a hospitable country gentleman; and few neighborhoods could sustain a greater deprivation in these respects than that which now laments the loss of Col. Henry Dorsett. He was a kind father and an indulgent master. He left a large circle of friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss. But this loss is his eternal gain. They mourn not as those that have no hope.

He died in the full triumph of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. He said to those of his children with him the evening before his death that if it was the will of God that he hoped that they would not have to wait on him more than one more night. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; they rest from their labors and their works do follow them. A FRIEND.

Of Scrofula, in Guilford county, on the 8th instant, ELIZA J. HOCKETT, daughter of J. Branson, Esq., of Randolph, leaving a husband and one child, and many relations and friends to mourn their loss.

In Randolph county, on the 23d of June, FREDERICK SMITH, aged 92 years.

DIALECTIC HALL, Aug. 12, 1859.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the ever-just and righteous God to remove from the scenes of earth to the solemn realities of an untried state, CARMA LANE, lately a highly respected member of our body, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That while we recognize the hand of "Him that sits upon the throne on high", in the death of our esteemed fellow-member, and while we are "taught thence in humbler reverence to bow before the Holy One," yet we can but shed a tear of sorrow over the new made grave of one, whose hopes, once so fair, have been lately blasted forever.

Resolved, That during his short, but honorable career at the University, his industry and perseverance as a student were worthy of imitation; while his excellent qualities, kindness of heart, unstained morals, and manly bearing, won for him the esteem and admiration of all who knew him.

Resolved, That while we know that for the anguish caused by the death of those beloved, there is no solace but christian resignation, and no balm but in the soft effusion of that spirit which can say, "Not as I will, but as Thou wilt"; still we would truly and sincerely sympathise with the family of the deceased, reminding them that while they mourn for a cherished son and brother, we lament a warm and devoted friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Biblical Recorder, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard, University Magazine, with the request to publish them.

WM. M. BROOKS,
JOHN W. HARRIS,
J. L. HAUGHTON, } Committee.

CHAPEL HILL.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 22.

BACON,	10 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	14 a 15
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	13½ a 14	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11¾ a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 12½
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	a 6 75	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	a 6 50	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	a 6 25	SUGARS—	
Scratched	a 6 00	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	40 a 50	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	18 a 20
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 30 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 20 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	90 a 0 00
Ditto. wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Flour—Has come in more abundantly since our last review. Sales were made on Friday at $6 60 for Superfine, and on Saturday at $6 50, which we believe to be the Market this morning.

Bacon—The receipts of N. C. although not very large are equal to the demand, except in hams. Market firm at quotations.

Corn—Is firm at above figures. Market tolerably well supplied.

Salt—Owing to the scarcity of the article, we have to advance our quotation to $1 50 per sack.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 20, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 2 80, Hard 1 40. Rosin, common 1 20. Bacon, N. C. Hog round 11½. Coffee, Rio 11½ to 11¾.

During the week, 4,275 bbls. Turpentine, as above since Monday—a decline of 20 cts. on Virgin. Spirits, 2,660 bbls. opening and closing at 40; some sales at 39; 39½ and 41 (extra). Rosin, 6,200 bbls. at 1 20 to 1 25 for common and No. 2; 2 50 to 3 50 for No. 1. Coffee, 925 bags as above. Bacon, 12,500 lbs. N. C., at 11½ to 12½ for hog round, 14 for hams. Barrels, 192 second hand spirits at 1 50. No other transactions.

At New York, Flour firm; Southern 4 50 to $5. Wheat firm at 1 20 to 1 26 for red; white 1 40 to 1 42. Spirits steady at 44. Cotton, firm; sales of 2,450 bales on Thursday and Friday; middling uplands 11¾.

NOTICE.

AS there may be some persons in Fayetteville and vicinity who may not be aware that

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine

is the best for family sewing, and who intend purchasing a Sewing Machine, this is to advise them (*for their own interest,*) to call upon the subscriber and see one of "WHEELER & WILSON'S" before purchasing. It will prevent their purchasing one of the many inferior Sewing Machines, which are offered for sale through the country.

There are THIRTY of the Wheeler & Wilson Machines in successful use in this place and vicinity.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agt.

Aug. 22 42-

$50.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Agt.

Aug. 22 42-

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.

Aug. 17 41-

The Magistrates of

Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on THURSDAY, the 8TH of SEPTEMBER NEXT, (being Thursday of September term of the County Court,) at eleven o'clock, A. M.; for the purpose of transacting the usual County business.

D. G. McRAE, Chm'n.

Aug. 19 42-tC

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Printer, Proof Reader, or Assistant Editor, in some newspaper establishment in the Southern States. The advertiser has had some little experience in all these branches. Refers to the Editors of the Observer; other references can be given if required. Address B. C., care of Editors of Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 22 42-

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Cutlery,

MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

JUST received in the above line, a large and handsome assortment, together with numerous other articles. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No. 11 Hay Street. W. PRIOR.

☞ REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks, and Jobbing, strictly attended to.

Aug. 22, 1859 42-3m

AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, I will sell at the Market House—

2 Shares Fayetteville Female High School Stock;
6 do. Cape Fear Navigation Co. Stock;
43 do. Henrietta Steam Boat Co. Stock;
5 do. Western Plank Road Co. Stock.

S. J. HINSDALE, Trustee for R. Johnson.

Aug. 22 42-

FOR RENT.

STORE, formerly occupied by G. W. McDonald as a Saddler's Shop.

DWELLING HOUSE, corner Rowan and Arch Street.

DWELLING HOUSE, on Mumford Street.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Aug 20 42-3w

FOR SALE.

500 BUSHELS CORN;
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork;
8 hhds. Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
300 casks Lime;
150 " Cement;
10 bales Gunny Bagging;
2 tons Hoop Iron, for baling cotton;
Rio and Laguira Coffee;
Sugar in hhds. and barrels;
Tanners' Oil;
Molasses in hhds. and barrels, &c.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Aug 20 42-3w

C. LINHERR,

Artist in Hair,

AND

JEWELER,

691 BROADWAY, N. Y.

EVERY description of ornament made in Hair, viz: Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Flowers, &c.

☞ Orders taken by mail, and returned at short notice by the same conveyance or by Express.

Aug. 16 42*2m

N. C. Presbyterian

NOTICE.

I WILL sell for cash at the Court House Door, on Monday of September Court, (it being the 5th day of the month,) the following Lots or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes and Costs due for 1856 and 1857:—

One Lot listed by Matthew Leary for Estate of Solomon Nash, situated on Winslow Street, for 1857. Taxes and costs due, $7 40

One Lot listed by Gurdon F. Webster, for R F. Webster, residence, Moore street, joins W. T. Frizzell; for 1856 and 1857. Taxes and costs due, 6 36

One lot listed by James Huske for N. Rogers & Son, on Hay street, joins H. Newell and others. Also, one other Lot on Cool Spring street. Taxes due for 1856 and 1857. Taxes and costs due, 11 87

One Lot listed by Ephraim Gee, situated on North Street; for 1856 and 1857. Taxes and costs due, 3 12.

One Lot listed by A. J. O'Hanlon, residence; One Lot on Hay Street, joins E. W. Willkings and others; One Lot West of residence, and one Lot late Mallett's; for 1857. Taxes and costs due, 24 67

200 Acres of Land listed for Estate of D. O'Hanlon, for 1857. Taxes and costs due, 1 09

150 Acres of Land listed by Ollin Godwin, in Flea Hill District, formerly listed by Malcom McLellan; for 1857. Taxes and costs due, 4 55

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.,
By R. W. Hardie, D. S.

Aug. 20, 1859 42tSC

Auction.—By S. M. West, Auct'r.

ON arrival of Schr. J. H. Flanner, will be sold for acct. of whom it may concern:

200 Boxes Claret Wine, warranted to be a superior article;
10 Cases Sparkling Marteink Wine;
20 do. Fine Havana Cigars;
100 Boxes Sardines;
40 Bales Gunny Bags;
15 Casks Edinburgh Ale;
20 Bags Coffee;
10 Bbls. Sugar;
25 Doz Brooms;
10 Hhds. Bacon.

On arrival of Schr., notice will be given what day sale will take place.

Aug 17 1t

Council's Bluff, N. C., Aug. 12.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Goods of Council & McKeithan, I will continue the mercantile business under my own name. Thankful for past favors I hope to merit continuance of the same.

E. H LYON.

Aug. 12 1859. 42*3t

LABORERS WANTED,

TO Labor on the CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER WORKS, for whom

One Dollar per Day, or Twenty-Six Dollars per Month and Boarded,

Will be regularly paid in cash, monthly.

Apply to the undersigned or his Assistant, Capt. John Lilly, on the steamer Haughton, near Averasborough.

ELLWOOD MORRIS, Chief Engineer.

August 18. 41-tf Sept.

Silver Plated Castors.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Silver Plated Forks.

THE SPOONS and FORKS are *double, treble and quadruple* plated; and of the make of Rogers, Smith & Co., whose reputation is above all other American Manufacturers of Plated Ware.

For sale at ***The Crockery Store.***

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30, 1859. 27-46m

G. W BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 41ly pd

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

two countries, the aim of France in keeping up a navy equal to that of Great Britain must be considered as aggressive.

Sudden Death.—Lieut. Arthur B. Stanford, of North Carolina, attached to Revenue steam cutter Harriet Lane, died after a very short illness at the house of Capt. Bennett, at Tompkinsville, S. I. He had had a slight attack of erysipelas.—*Jour. of Com.*

MARRIED,

At Oakland, N. C., on the 16th inst., by John A. McDonald, Esq. Mr. WM. S. KELLY to Miss NANCY CLARKE.

In Moore county, on the 9th inst., by John McNeill, Esq., Mr. J. McK. McNEILL and Miss MARY E. GRAHAM, all of Moore co.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday last, WILLIE WRIGHT, infant son of Jonathan and Douglass Evans.

At the Red Springs in Robeson county, on the 13th, MURPHY, son of E. H. and Susan M. Evans, aged two years and one month.

In Greensboro, on the 9th inst., the youngest child and only son of Rev. Wm. Bobbitt, of the North Carolina Conference.

In Guntersville, Ala., on the 27th July last, Mr. JOHN P. BYARS, formerly of Chatham county, N. C. The deceased, for some cause known only to himself, wandered from the home of his childhood some ten years ago. He taught school and followed the carpenter's trade, alternately, for a livelihood, in Georgia and Alabama. He became the owner of some real estate in Blount Co., Ala.; but at the time of his death was working in Guntersville, apparently without means, and comparatively a stranger. But to know him was to admire and esteem him. The writer has been informed by a gentleman of Guntersville that he was kindly cared for in his illness, and decently interred on his demise.

The object of this notice is to place the above facts before the friends of the deceased in North Carolina, who, perhaps, have been ignorant of his whereabouts for years.—*Com.*

Raleigh papers please copy.

North Carolina College.

MT. PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.

THIS promising Institution exhibits a course of Study inferior to none in our State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the prescribed course will be ably, strictly and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to teach upon the most approved system.

The expenses are less than those of any similar Institution in the entire South. This arises in part from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy section of the country and in a wealthy and moral community.

The exercises will open on the 28th of Sept'r next, and continue without intermission, except an examination and literary contest during the week including the 22d of Feb'y.

TERMS.

In the Preparatory Department, (which is intended to prepare young men thoroughly for the College Classes,) for board, tuition, room-rent, washing, fuel, &c., for the year, $107 00
In the College Department, do. do. 115 00

☞ ONE-HALF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

For farther particulars address, for Circular,
Col. JOHN SHINPOCH, Sec. of Board,
or Rev. D. H. BITTLE,
Pres't N. C. College.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C., July 28, 1859. 34

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NINTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, under the following corps of Instructors:

THOMAS C. HOOPER, Principal.
Misses BELLA LEETE, LOUISA NORWOOD, Assistants in Literary Department.
F. J. HAHR, Professor of Music, French and Painting.
Miss SARAH A. LILLY, Assisant Music Teacher.
Mrs. M. E. HORNE, Teacher in Preparatory Department.

TUITION PER QUARTER:

Six, Eight and Ten Dollars. Music, Painting, Drawing &c., at usual rates.

Aug. 1, 1859. 30*4t

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

July 23, 1859. 34*1y

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

OUR Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing will be open and ready for inspection by the 10th September. Having permanently established in Fayetteville a

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,

with facilities at our command enabling us to take advantage of the New York market in the purchase of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

and having a manufactory of our own under the immediate supervision of persons connected with our establishment, we are prepared to offer inducements

SUPERIOR TO ANY IN OUR LINE OF TRADE.

Our stock will consist of the different grades adapted to the wants of all. PLANTERS will here find goods stoutly made, for Servants' wear, while the finer fabrics, made up in our own inimitable style, will not be wanting.

We shall Manufacture Clothing for the Largest Men,

all the sizes, kinds and styles will always be on hand. As heretofore, our

Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Umbrellas, Canes,

And the celebrated

"YOKE-SEAM" SHIRTS,

Will be kept of good qualities—AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Our aim is to give our patrons the worth of their money. Our goods will NOT be sold under false representations, but EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED, and if worthless THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. It is our interest to sell you goods: We shall make it yours to buy of us.

☞ REMEMBER! The place to buy good, well-made, reliable Clothing, at the lowest prices, is No. 24 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Aug. 13 40*3t

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

NOTICE.

THE undersigned give notice that there is no partnership now existing under the name of Palmer & Barber or Barber & Palmer.

J. J. PALMER.
R. D. PALMER.

Gulf, Chatham C'y, Aug. 6, 1859. 38-3t*pd

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1858. 86-tf

WAYNE HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.

JAS. G. SMITH.

Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

HOLMES & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

Aug 5, 1859. 38-1y

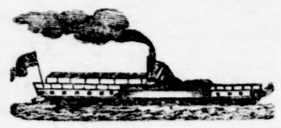
NOTICE.

FOR the future we will call for ladies and children and deliver the same at their residences within the corporate limits of the Town, who take passage on our lines of Stages. Male passengers will be received at the Stage Office, and delivered at their respective homes in the corporation. Each passenger will be allowed 60 lbs. of baggage free of charge.

HOLMES & ROBINSON,
Cont'rs Warsaw Line.
C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Cont'rs Raleigh Line.

Fayetteville, Aug. 5, 1859. 38-2mpd

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.



STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

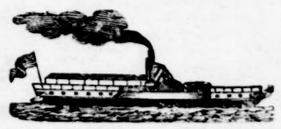
Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

NEW LINE.



I HAVE associated with me, in this line, Mr. John K. Dailey, and will style the firm ORRELL & DAILEY. We have purchased the Steamer SOUTHERNER, and in a few days, will have a New Flat employed with her. Those favoring us with their patronage may rely upon prompt despatch, by applying to Mr. Dailey on board, or to me at my office.

R. M. ORRELL.

R. M. ORRELL, JOHN K. DAILEY.
March 26, 1859 800-tf

Persons in Want

OF PURE and splendid flavored old Whiskey can be furnished by us with Old Dew-Drop, Magnolia, Family, Excelsior and Reserve brands, all of which we warrant as represented or no sale.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

P. S. We have other common brands of Whiskey, but none of the "long range," such as Coffin, Rifle, Monumental, Blue Ruin.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

July 6. 29-tf

JOHN H. PERKINS. WM. E. READ.

GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ.

50 WARREN and 120 CHAMBERS STS.,
NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c.,

Have now ready a choice and desirable stock of the above goods, to which they solicit the inspection of all First Class Purchasers—by the Case or otherwise.

CATALOGUES containing description of Goods, with prices attached, sent by mail on application.

New York, July 28. 36-pd6*

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st May, 1858, his negro boy JOHN, aged about 35 years, stout and able-bodied, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, will weigh about 165 lbs. He has a very peculiar expression of the eye when in conversation. He has a wife in the vicinity of Goldsborough, and I think makes regular trips between this county and Wayne.

I will give $25 for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I get him, and $100 for evidence sufficient to convict any responsible person of harboring him.

WM. B. FIELDS.

Near Fayetteville, July 22, 1859 34-*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1859.

Ralph R. Parker, Ex'r of Sarah P. Singletary, vs. Henry Hillburn and wife Emily, Harriet Singletary, and John H. Singletary and wife Sally.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harriet Singletary, and John H. Singletary and wife Sally, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1859.

40*6] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

H. W. HORNE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.

June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Law Notice.

JAMES L. GAINES and son E. J. GAINES, will, in future, practice law in copartnership, in the Counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Moore.

They may be addressed either at Troy, N. C., where E. J. Gaines resides, or at Norwood's N. C.

Troy, April 7, 1859. 4tf

J. R. BULLA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

March 10, 1859 96-6m

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

WORTH & UTLEY,

Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14-1y

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-tf

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

P. P. SHAW & CO.,

31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.

Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859. 26tf

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to buy

FIFTY LIKELY NEGROES,

for which he will pay

The Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such property to sell will find it to their interest to address me at Clinton, N. C.

A. S. C. POWELL.

July 26, 1859 35-6mpd

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

Notice---Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit. Between this time and the 15th October 1859 I wish to purchase 40 to 50 young negroes for the Alabama market.

EVERETT PETERSON.

July 13, 1859. 31-4m

TAKEN UP,

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst., a NEGRO BOY, named JOHN BRACE or JOHN FRANKLIN, who says he is free, and, that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.

Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $254,618.62.

THIS Company has been in operation more than six years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $23,524.87 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured, $1,563,490.01
Amount premium notes now on hand, 247,728.08

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 19, 1859. 16Y

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

CAROLINA CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

THIS COMPANY being duly organized, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance upon

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, Ships and their Cargoes,

And most kinds of property, at remunerative rates of premium.

It is aimed in the organization of this Company, to make a safe medium for Indemnity and Protection to the assured in case of Loss. An honorable and upright course of dealing, and a faithful fulfillment of its contracts, will at all times characterize the business of the Company.

Applications for Insurance may be made at the office of the Company, or to its authorized Agents.

DIRECTORS.

John A Parrott,	William S Long,
Levi T Oglesby,	David W Bell,
W B Grant,	A B Chapin,
David S Jones,	Samuel Leffers,
Geo W Dill,	Joel H Davis,
Col Thos J Blakely,	D A Hargett,
Luke Blackman,	E Mallett.

OFFICERS.

John A Parrott,	President,
Levi T Oglesby,	Vice President,
W S Long,	Treasurer,
E A Thompson,	Attorney,
A B Chapin,	Secretary.
W B Grant, W S Long, David W Bell,	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

March 12. 96-6m

JAS. C. SMITH.] [MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refer to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

July 20, 1859 33-6mos

H. GRAHAM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.

June 23. 25tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

WILLIAM D. MAHN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office in Hall's Building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water Street.

April 8, 1859 4-6mos

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1859.

THE subscribers have received most of their purchases for the approaching Fall Trade, embracing a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Hollow-Ware,

By the Ton or less:

Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Shoe Findings,

With articles generally wanted for manufacture of Shoes:

SADDLERY,

In great variety, and SADDLERY HARD-WARE.

They have also added largely by Direct Importation from the Manufacturers in Europe to their

HARD-WARE & CUTLERY

Department, by which they are enabled to save to their customers the Northern Jobbers' Profits, and they are disposed to sell at a small advance on cost on their usual terms. They solicit an examination of their goods by the Trade generally.

In addition to the above variety of Goods, which in the aggregate constitute one of the largest if not

The Largest Stock to be Found in North Carolina,

the undersigned are Sole Agents in this place for Mess. Wm. Carter & Son, of Chatham Co., for the sale of their

SUPERIOR BROGANS.

Messrs. C. & Son are manufacturing Shoes from Leather tanned by themselves—except the outer sole; they have all the recent improvements in machinery, and are making

A Shoe That Planters Will Find Superior

in every respect to any ever offered for sale in this section, and at a reasonable price. Call and see!!

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO

August 8, 1859 38-

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 3, 1859 93tf

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO.

THIS FERTILIZER, composed of one-half BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, one-half fine Ground Bone and the BEST PHOSPHATIC GUANO, is in condition for immediate use, being prepared with new and improved machinery, by which means the most intimate combination is effected, reducing all to a uniform fine powder; and for application by drill or otherwise, it is in the most perfect order. And we have no hesitation in saying, that for all crops it is equal to any fertilizer ever offered to the farming community. The quality will be kept perfectly uniform in all cases, and

Warranted to contain 8 per ct. of Ammonia

AND

15 TO 50 PER CENT. OF BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Our Guano is put up in strong bags, weighing about 160 lbs. each.

FRANCIS ROBINSON gives his personal attention to preparing this article, and purchasers can rely on "ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO" being in every particular as represented. All orders will receive immediate attention.

F. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 4 HOLLINGSWORTH STREET, up stairs,
BALTIMORE, Md.

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO

Is for sale in lots to suit,

BY THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

JONATHAN TYSON, Frederick, Md.
J. C. NEVETT, Alexandria, Va.
J. H. BRADLEY, Fredericksburg, Va.
GARRISON & MAIGNE, Norfolk, Va.
E. H. SKINKER and CO., Richmond, Va.
THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg, Va.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Wilmington, N. C.
R. C. LINDSAY, High Point, N. C.

July 23 34-2mospd

Grapes! Grapes!! Grapes!!!

AS we have erected a large stone Cellar and Press for the purpose of Manufacturing and Refining Wine, we would like to buy, in addition to the production of our own vines, from 100 to 1000 bushels of Grapes. Liberal prices will be paid, according to kind and quality and ripeness of the Grapes. The Grapes must be perfectly ripe, and free from rot or green. Scuppernong, Muscadine, Bullace or Catawba will be preferred, and higher prices paid for them than for other kinds. We do not wish to receive them in lots less than five bushels. The Grapes must be delivered the next day after gathering.

STEDMAN & HORNE.

Aug. 6 38-1m

Corn, Coffee, Sugar, &c.

1000 BUSHELS CORN;
40 Bags COFFEE—Rio, Java and Laguira;
N. O. SUGAR;
CLARIFIED Do.;
CRUSHED Do.;
20 Bbls. WHISKEY;
5 Hhds. BACON—Sides and Shoulders.

Just received and for sale low for CASH.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Aug. 8, 1859 38-2w

Heavy Gunny Cloth;

DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING;
ROPE, HOOP-IRON and TWINE.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

July 21 33-6w

BRASS STRAINER WIRE.

A GOOD supply of various No's just received, which we can furnish low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 2. 10 tf

To Rail Road Contractors!

——JUST RECEIVED——

100 WHEELBARROWS,

light and strong, for the Rail Road. For sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 29, 1859. 800tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1858. 53-tf

200 Bbls. of Herring

FOR sale, very low, 200 Bbls Herring, by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO

March 14 96

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

—IS now receiving his stock of—

E. LILLY

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for service;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods;

Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 50 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Lawns, together with low-priced American Lawns, from

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing usually kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the ladies to his assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, will see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary by the large quantities of inferior and defective Linens prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the character of the Irish consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with impunity by the use of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents 36 Church St., New York.

June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored, AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANE-TYPES and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except for children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.

Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.

Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.

☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.

April 29 16*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale one of the best PLANTATIONS in the western part of Cumberland County that has ever been offered in many years, containing 852 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling and all other out houses, with a Spring of excellent water. There is a Grist Mill and fine Saw Mill site, with the dam already built. The centre Plank Road runs close to it. The land is well timbered with pine and other growth, and there is some excellent swamp land and some of it drained.

Any person wishing to farm, work at turpentine or make lumber, no better inducement has ever been offered in this section. Any person wishing to purchase such a desirable place would do well to call soon as I am anxious to sell.

Persons wanting further information may address me at Montrose P. O. Cumberland County N. C.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

July 24, 1859. 34tf

VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity at Spring Term, 1859, upon the Petition of the heirs at law of Alexander Black, dec'd, I will sell at the Court House door, on Thursday the 8th day of September next, a TRACT OF LAND, 250 ACRES, situated on the South side of Big Rockfish, one mile below the Southern Plank Road, known as Black's Bridge.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell another TRACT OF LAND, containing about 200 ACRES, situated on Little Rockfish, near the Centre Plank Road and Gilbert Shaw's, known as the Cowpen, belonging to the heirs of the late Alexander McNeill.

Both the above Tracts are very valuable Turpentine land, the trees never having been boxed or the timber cut off.

Terms of sale—$50 cash; balance six months, with interest from the day of sale. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

For further information as to location, description, &c., apply to Hector McNeill, Sheriff.

W. A. HUSKE, Clk. & Master.

July 25, 1859. 36*4

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1859.

Freeman Broadwell, Jr., vs. Robeena Whitlaw.

Petition for Divorce.

WHEREAS publication having been heretofore made, notifying the defendant to appear and answer at this Term, and the said defendant failed to appear. It is ordered by the Court that alias publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer. This is therefore to notify the said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the premises, or the prayer of the Petitioner will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday of March, A. D., 1859, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Aug. 8. 40*6t

AGENTS WANTED!

TO travel and solicit orders for the celebrated Patent Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machines. Salary $90 per month, with all expenses paid. Address, with stamp,

I. M. DAGGETT & CO.
Boston, Mass.

June 22. 26*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1859.

Thomas S. Lutterloh, Adm'r of Charles Lutterloh.
To the Court.—Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN THIS CASE, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward J. Lutterloh and Frederick Lutterloh, distributees of Charles Lutterloh, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Edward J. and Frederick Lutterloh to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, A.